

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5885

號九初月八年四十三緒光

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1908.

五拜禮

號四月九美華曆

515 PER ANNUM  
SIMPLE COPY, 25 CENTS

**NOTICE.**  
All communications intended for publication in "The Hongkong Telegraph" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).**  
DAILY—\$50 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.  
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

### CONTENTS.

**Births, Marriage and Deaths.**  
**Leading Articles:**  
A Battleship Mystery Dispelled.  
A Typhoon Corps for Hongkong.  
Kowloon's Trade.  
Amoy's Tea Trade.  
Singapore Advice.  
Frontier Ports.  
The Material Progress of China.  
**Telegrams:**  
Parliament for China.  
A Naval Base.  
Hankow-Szechuan Railway.  
The Opium Question.  
The Chinese Fleet.  
**Railways and Telegraphs:**  
Chinese Emperor Ill.  
British Merchants in Hankow.  
Superintendent of Railways.  
Pekingese Jubilant.  
Tang Shao-yi.  
Shanghai Refuge.  
Foreign Affairs Commissioner.  
Capital of Kwangsi.  
Serious Affray in Shanghai.  
**Meeting:**  
Kulungau (Amoy) Municipal Council.  
**Legal Intelligence:**  
A Matter of Jurisdiction.  
Motion for Judgment.  
The Flour Case.  
**Polios:**  
A Lady's Predicament.  
The Triad Society.  
Female Counterfeiter Convicted.  
Alleged Counterfeiter in Custody.  
Gold Rings Stolen.  
**Correspondence:**  
The Philippine Carnival.  
**Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:**  
Interpret Cricket.  
The Patrol Cruisers.  
Opium in Parliament.  
Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.  
Opium in Hongkong.  
S.S. *Sorogon* Sold.  
Cattle Flea for Indian Troops.  
Gymkhana Notes.  
Lifeline.  
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.  
"Rough on Rats."  
Russian Captures at Sea.  
Building Authority's Discretion.  
Accident at the Docks.  
Ceilings and Stair-lifts.  
Police Officer's Untimely End.  
Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.  
America and China.  
The Recent Typhoon.  
Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition.  
Marine Corps.  
Volunteer Corps Orders.  
Typhoon Warning.  
Canton Day by Day.  
Parliament for China.  
Floods in Manchuria.  
The Anti-opium Campaign.  
The Huangpu Conservancy.  
Reorganization of Tibet.  
New French Council Buildings in Shanghai.  
The Sugar Industry in Manchuria.  
Cholera at the Yangtze Ports.  
Cotton Spinning in Tientsin.  
Chinese Revenue and Finance.  
Sad Wedding.  
China's Currency Reform.  
The Late Mrs. Vaughan Smith.  
The Recent Typhoon.  
Taxi-motors.  
The *Tenyo Maru* on Fire.  
The Status of Teachers in China.  
The China Squadron.  
Griffins.  
Attempt to Sell a Map to Russia.  
Gun-running in China.  
Shipping Casualties in Japan.  
The Peking Arrest.  
Flour-milling in Manchuria.  
Japanese Cotton Trade.  
The *Mitsubishi* Affair.  
Japan as a Maritime Power.  
Registration of Trade-marks.  
The Sugar Trade.  
Japanese Sugar Refining Company.  
Big Fire in Kobe.  
Claim on Bills of Exchange.  
Count Komatsu's Return.  
The Great Exhibition of Japan.  
Cotton Yarn Market.  
The U.S. Fleet and Goshima.  
The Japan Shipwreck Guild.  
The Kanaguchi Spinning Company's French Loan.  
The Japanese in San Francisco.  
A Census of Cats in Kobe.  
The Japanese Exhibition.  
Japan.  
Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt.  
Ship Repair for Shanghai.  
Chinese in Mexico.  
Summary Fines for Perjury.  
The Rube Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.  
Singapore Superstitions.  
China.  
**Domestic:**  
Weekly Share Report.  
Exchange.  
Local and General.

**BIRTHS.**  
On August 16, 1908, at Peking, the wife of C. W. CAMPBELL, H. B. M. Legation, Peking, of a daughter.  
On August 24, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of FREDERICK RAYDEN, of a daughter.  
On August 27, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. CHALMERS, a daughter.  
On August 30, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of J. P. ROCHER, of a daughter.  
On August 31, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. WYVARD BROOKE, a daughter.

**MARRIAGE.**  
On August 10, 1908, at Causeway, St. Front (France) JULIA GARY, 1. M. Customs, to UZIE THYSS, daughter of Frédéric Thys, Manager Banque de Mulhouse.

**DEATHS.**  
On August 16, 1908, suddenly, at Ichang, Dr. GEORGE F. SPOOKER, Church of Scotland Mission, aged 32 years.  
On August 25, 1908, at Peking, CHARLES JAMES STUART ADAMS, aged 51 months.  
On August 29, 1908, at Shanghai, LAURA WINNIFRED CLARK, aged 1 year and 6 months, beloved daughter of James and Ida Clark, 1. M. Customs.

On August 30, 1908, at Shanghai, Captain DANIEL A. MACDONNELL, Pilot, aged 43 years.  
At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 3rd inst., CARL LESLIE HACK, late of the China Imperial Maritime Customs, aged 31 years. Funeral will pass the Monument at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 3rd inst., Police Constable WILLIAM TAYLOR, third son of James Taylor, farmer, East Thunders, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, N.B., aged 24 years. Deeply regretted.

### The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1908.

#### A BATTLESHIP MYSTERY DISPELLED.

(29th August.)

The telegram, which is published to-day, of the rumour of war between Argentina and Brazil, and the suggestion that the three mammoth warships (now building in England for the latter country) have been ordered with a view to a probable contest for the future sovereignty of Uruguay, dispels the mystery which has surrounded the construction of the big battleships. It has been asserted, with a great show of reason, that the Brazilian navy has no imperative need of vessels of this type, far surpassing in power and size anything afloat and in commission. Reuter, however, in to-day's telegram, which is reproduced elsewhere, supplies the ostensible *raison d'être* of the three "Goliaths." In design, armament and speed these vessels are strikingly similar to the battleships which Japan has now under construction. In that connection the *New York Herald*, to which Japan is a bugaboo of the first magnitude, insists that these vessels, while ostensibly building for Brazil, are in fact designed for Japan, and intimates that a secret arrangement exists between Brazil and Japan to this end. This statement has been indignantly denied by Brazilian diplomats, but there has been no official or semi-official denial from Japan of the fact. The fact that Japan has not denied this story, but has ignored it altogether, is taken in quarters other than those of the *Herald* offices as tending to cast a doubt on the correctness of the *Herald's* assumption. According to another American opinion the argument is that if Japan were really arming in this secret way there would be a denial at once of the story. Some of those who hold to this view make the guess, for it is nothing more than a guess, that China is the country which will ultimately turn up in possession of the Brazilian ships. At one time there seemed to be something in this latter theory, but it is pure conjecture, without any base of known fact upon which to rest, and Reuter's despatch to-day dispels all the conjectures that had been erroneously formed as to the ultimate ownership of the battleships in the British yards which have formed the subject of so much speculation by theorists.

#### A TYPHOON CORPS FOR HONGKONG.

(31st August.)

A contributor comments on the proposal of the Government to inaugurate the "Victoria Emergency Corps" as briefly outlined in our issue of the 29th inst. In the course of an appreciative letter he remarks that residents of Hongkong will have noted with satisfaction the news, appearing in our Saturday evening's issue, of the Government's highly commendable effort to cope with Hongkong's annual typhoon scourge with a view to mitigate, if not actually prevent, the abnormal loss of life consequent upon its yearly visitation. The writer adds:—It is a relief to learn that the authorities have at last been brought to recognise the necessity of promulgating some scheme whereby the ravages of the typhoon fiend could be lessened to an appreciable extent. That Hongkong has long been lacking in this respect there is no denying, but owing to the conservative attitude taken up by the Government, things have been allowed to take their own course, and true to the traditions of "old custom," the people of Hongkong have come to regard the story of lives lost as a matter of course. It is, therefore, a matter of great moment to the floating population of the Colony, and for which

they will afterwards find cause to be thankful, that the powers that be have hit upon a scheme to extend greater security to them than at present exists—a scheme which it is hoped will be as effectual as it will commend itself for its simplicity. In fact, its simplicity is its chief recommendation. The scheme, as set out in the current issue of the *Government Gazette*, proposes to raise a Volunteer Emergency Corps for the purpose of saving life on the harbour front during typhoons. This is to be done with the aid of life buoys, ropes, etc., which will be provided at convenient intervals along the Praya and the sea front at Kowloon. So far so good; but it would appear that the authorities are inclined to be slightly sceptical that young men, once having enrolled themselves in the Corps, will attempt to shirk their duty in the hour of need. It is stipulated that "as a certain amount of organisation is required to ensure co-operation and secure the best results, it is necessary that intending volunteers shall pledge themselves to obey the orders of the officer in charge of the party, who will be the Assistant Harbour Master, or one of the Harbour Department Boarding Officers, or some other Government officer deputed by the Harbour Master or by the Captain Superintendent of Police." Our correspondent concludes:—"We can assure the authorities that there are many young men in Hongkong who are only too willing to help their fellow-men in their hour of misfortune and it is only through the absence of a systematic institution such as exists in many coast towns of England that they have been prevented from doing so. But now that active interest has taken the place of lethargic indifference, we can assert with some degree of certainty that everything will proceed without a hitch. As we have remarked before, the scheme cannot be too timely and it is only to be hoped that it will escape the fate of blissful procrastination as in the case of the new typhoon refuge at Mong-kok-sai. Those at the helm of affairs are on the threshold of an excellent scheme, and there is no good reason why that scheme should not be realised, so far as public co-operation is concerned, if the authorities are willing to lead the way."

while Sumatra oil decreased by 916,885 gallons (about 45 per cent.) and Russian oil by 319,305 gallons (about 35 per cent.). No Burma oil was imported by junk. All the items under metals fell off with the exception of lead in pigs and bars, which advanced about 60 per cent. An exceptionally profitable business, however, is reported to have been done in metals, and the general decline in our returns may in a great measure be ascribed to the fact that foreign-flagged lighters towed by steam-launches are now largely employed in lieu of native junks to carry machinery, iron pipes, tinned plates, cement, coal, kerosene oil, etc., China. The poor rice crops of 1906 were followed by two equally disappointing crops in 1907 with the result that there was a steady demand for foreign rice to make up the shortage. The importation of foreign rice reached 4,548,202 piculs, an advance of 1,741,214 piculs over 1906. Paddy increased from 68,206 piculs in 1906 to 1,037,906 piculs. With regard to opium it is reported that some 1,040 piculs of foreign opium passed our stations—the highest figures for the last 16 years—being an increase of 23 piculs over the previous year's figures. Malwa advanced by 59 piculs, while Patna and Benares declined by 13 and 23 piculs respectively. No native drug or boiled opium was reported. The opium trade for the year may be pronounced to be unsatisfactory. The Anti-Opium Edict of 1906, and the subsequent closing of all opium divans and the restriction of the sale of the prepared drug in China, checked opium smoking to a considerable degree and caused much uneasiness among sellers and buyers. The reduction of sale of raw opium announced by the Indian Government during the early part of the year gave an impetus to the trade, but owing to the active anti-opium propaganda in China the effect was but temporary. In conformity with the undertaking with China, the amounts offered at the monthly auctions in Calcutta were reduced as follows: from January to June, 4,400 chests were sold per month; from July to December, 4,000 chests per month; and commencing with 1908 the sales will be 3,900 chests. Finally, the heavy and unexpected fall in silver at the end of the year caused considerable losses to Hongkong importers, who had brought at a high exchange and had to close their remittances to India when exchange had dropped some 15 per cent. Malwa opium was subjected to the same influences as Bepgal, and towards the close of the year larger sales were reported, in consequence of reduced arrivals from India. A small quantity of Persian opium was exported to Fukien province. The bulk of it was sold to the Japanese Government for sale in Formosa, where there is a Government monopoly. Only some 50 chests of native (Yunnan) opium are reported to have been imported into Hongkong during the year, and out of that number the opium farmer reports having boiled some 41 chests, which is believed by the Commissioner, were bleached, with the foreign drug for exportation to Annam and the Straits Settlements. The Szechuan drug is reported to have been plentiful, but the Yunnan crop only gave a 50 per cent. yield. The report on further points is of interest but it mainly recounts events that have already been chronicled.

figures: this is probably accounted for by the value of silver, which ruled high during most of the year—until October, in fact, when it began to fall with lightning-like rapidity—and so cheapened the price of foreign imports. The conclusion to be drawn is that apart from re-exports, i.e., tea, the trade remains much as it has been for many years past. As tea was the backbone of the trade from the foreign, and no doubt largely from the native, point of view, there is not much comfort to be drawn from this reflection. Hope for the future, however, lies in certain enterprises which were initiated during the year. The most important of these is the Chang-Hai (Amoy-Changchow) branch of the Fokien Railways, which is now under construction. The subscribed capital for this line and the extension from Changchow to Chinchew, which it is hoped to build later, is \$6,000,000 in \$5 shares, on which a call of \$1 a share has already been paid. The management is vested in three directors, a committee of eight (mostly wealthy local or Straits merchants who have taken shares) and a resident manager. The promoters and management are entirely Fokienese, and the line is evidently intended to be quite a provincial concern. The terminus at the Amoy end is at Sungshou, a place on the mainland facing the west side of Kulungau, which lies close to the new tank installation of the Standard Oil Company. The construction of the track at Sungshou began early in July and 15 1/2 miles were completed by the end of the year. It is expected that the whole section will be completed by the spring of 1909. With regard to shipping it is recorded that 827 vessels under general regulations, with aggregate tonnage of 1,027,763, entered at the Customs during the year, against 865 vessels, 1,060,627 tons, in 1906. The falling off in tonnage and might fairly have been expected to have been much more serious in view of the non-entry of the large tea steamers. Steam-launches entered and cleared fell to 9,203 vessels in 1907, in comparison with 9,622 in the year before. But a greater aggregate tonnage shows that a larger type of vessel is being employed. On the subject of opium, it is stated that last year saw the largest importation of the drug from abroad since 1903 and was actually the largest with the exception of that year and 1907, the total import of the foreign article being 3,870 piculs. The native drug showed a decrease of some 800 piculs, but the Commissioner says that it was due no doubt, partly to the larger arrivals of the foreign drug and partly to the large local production. The local retail price was from \$6.80 to \$7.20 a catty, against about \$9 a catty for foreign opium. The opium crop realised in the districts near Amoy during 1907 is estimated at 9,370 piculs. Whether the internal opium tax is successfully gathered on the whole of this production seems somewhat doubtful. Foreign opium merchants complain that it is not—that the greater part of the output evades duty and is carried clandestinely by junk as well as overland to all the neighbouring centres of consumption. This may or may not be the case; but considering the well-known lawless character of the Tungan people—the district in which the great bulk is grown—and the fact that an opium tax collector was killed there some two years ago, it would seem that the control of the growers in that region is at any rate not conducted without difficulty. On the whole it would seem that while Amoy has lost the tea trade, she is regaining her position as a general trade centre for the hinterland.

AMOI'S TEA TRADE.  
(1st September.)

In continuation of the trade reports for 1907 of the treaty-ports of South China we may refer to that by Mr. Bowra, the Commissioner of Customs at Amoy. Reference is made in the first place to the tea industry which has to all intents and purposes disappeared. Mr. Bowra laments the fact that the decadence of Amoy as the port of shipment for Formosan tea should still have to be insisted on but says that, far from any improvement having occurred last year, 1907 is only conspicuous as the year in which the Formosan tea traffic came to a virtual end; the patient, in fact, took a serious turn for the worse, and unless present indications are unexpectedly falsified, it will only remain for the coming year to celebrate the obsequies and put up the tombstone over the defunct trade. Of the total shipment of Formosan teas during the past season, only about one-twelfth went via Amoy, against nearly one-half in the preceding year, and it is probable that during 1908 even a smaller fraction will pass through the port. Thus the end though long foreseen has at last come somewhat suddenly. Amoy is perhaps the oldest of the Chinese tea ports. The Amoy language has even given the name *tea* to the Western world. For many years there was a large production of tea in the district itself; that died out, and Amoy enjoyed a prosperity lasting for 30 years or so as the harbour and entrepôt for tea from Formosa. This, too, in its turn, now draws to a conclusion and other sources of production must be tapped if anything of the old influence of the port is to be regained. Apart from tea, the trade history of the year was favourable and fair first crops were reaped. But drought interfered with the second crop, and upon the whole the harvests of the year were poor. The clan fighting in the Nambai and Hwaian districts interfered seriously with trade; communications were not absolutely interrupted, but many fields were left untilled, and trade in the disturbed country was very languid. Business during the year is reported to have been generally dull and profits poor, and there were two or three failures of native banks. The gross value of the trade in 1907 was \$8,816,566, a decrease of about one million taels in comparison with that for the preceding year, but the net value shows a small increase over the 1906

figures: this is probably accounted for by the value of silver, which ruled high during most of the year—until October, in fact, when it began to fall with lightning-like rapidity—and so cheapened the price of foreign imports. The conclusion to be drawn is that apart from re-exports, i.e., tea, the trade remains much as it has been for many years past. As tea was the backbone of the trade from the foreign, and no doubt largely from the native, point of view, there is not much comfort to be drawn from this reflection. Hope for the future, however, lies in certain enterprises which were initiated during the year. The most important of these is the Chang-Hai (Amoy-Changchow) branch of the Fokien Railways, which is now under construction. The subscribed capital for this line and the extension from Changchow to Chinchew, which it is hoped to build later, is \$6,000,000 in \$5 shares, on which a call of \$1 a share has already been paid. The management is vested in three directors, a committee of eight (mostly wealthy local or Straits merchants who have taken shares) and a resident manager. The promoters and management are entirely Fokienese, and the line is evidently intended to be quite a provincial concern. The terminus at the Amoy end is at Sungshou, a place on the mainland facing the west side of Kulungau, which lies close to the new tank installation of the Standard Oil Company. The construction of the track at Sungshou began early in July and 15 1/2 miles were completed by the end of the year. It is expected that the whole section will be completed by the spring of 1909. With regard to shipping it is recorded that 827 vessels under general regulations, with aggregate tonnage of 1,027,763, entered at the Customs during the year, against 865 vessels, 1,060,627 tons, in 1906. The falling off in tonnage and might fairly have been expected to have been much more serious in view of the non-entry of the large tea steamers. Steam-launches entered and cleared fell to 9,203 vessels in 1907, in comparison with 9,622 in the year before. But a greater aggregate tonnage shows that a larger type of vessel is being employed. On the subject of opium, it is stated that last year saw the largest importation of the drug from abroad since 1903 and was actually the largest with the exception of that year and 1907, the total import of the foreign article being 3,870 piculs. The native drug showed a decrease of some 800 piculs, but the Commissioner says that it was due no doubt, partly to the larger arrivals of the foreign drug and partly to the large local production. The local retail price was from \$6.80 to \$7.20 a catty, against about \$9 a catty for foreign opium. The opium crop realised in the districts near Amoy during 1907 is estimated at 9,370 piculs. Whether the internal opium tax is successfully gathered on the whole of this production seems somewhat doubtful. Foreign opium merchants complain that it is not—that the greater part of the output evades duty and is carried clandestinely by junk as well as overland to all the neighbouring centres of consumption. This may or may not be the case; but considering the well-known lawless character of the Tungan people—the district in which the great bulk is grown—and the fact that an opium tax collector was killed there some two years ago, it would seem that the control of the growers in that region is at any rate not conducted without difficulty. On the whole it would seem that while Amoy has lost the tea trade, she is regaining her position as a general trade centre for the hinterland.

AMOI'S TEA TRADE.  
(1st September.)

In continuation of the trade reports for 1907 of the treaty-ports of South China we may refer to that by Mr. Bowra, the Commissioner of Customs at Amoy. Reference is made in the first place to the tea industry which has to all intents and purposes disappeared. Mr. Bowra laments the fact that the decadence of Amoy as the port of shipment for Formosan tea should still have to be insisted on but says that, far from any improvement having occurred last year, 1907 is only conspicuous as the year in which the Formosan tea traffic came to a virtual end; the patient, in fact, took a serious turn for the worse, and unless present indications are unexpectedly falsified, it will only remain for the coming year to celebrate the obsequies and put up the tombstone over the defunct trade. Of the total shipment of Formosan teas during the past season, only about one-twelfth went via Amoy, against nearly one-half in the preceding year, and it is probable that during 1908 even a smaller fraction will pass through the port. Thus the end though long foreseen has at last come somewhat suddenly. Amoy is perhaps the oldest of the Chinese tea ports. The Amoy language has even given the name *tea* to the Western world. For many years there was a large production of tea in the district itself; that died out, and Amoy enjoyed a prosperity lasting for 30 years or so as the harbour and entrepôt for tea from Formosa. This, too, in its turn, now draws to a conclusion and other sources of production must be tapped if anything of the old influence of the port is to be regained. Apart from tea, the trade history of the year was favourable and fair first crops were reaped. But drought interfered with the second crop, and upon the whole the harvests of the year were poor. The clan fighting in the Nambai and Hwaian districts interfered seriously with trade; communications were not absolutely interrupted, but many fields were left untilled, and trade in the disturbed country was very languid. Business during the year is reported to have been generally dull and profits poor, and there were two or three failures of native banks. The gross value of the trade in 1907 was \$8,816,566, a decrease of about one million taels in comparison with that for the preceding year, but the net value shows a small increase over the 1906

figures: this is probably accounted for by the value of silver, which ruled high during most of the year—until October, in fact, when it began to fall with lightning-like rapidity—and so cheapened the price of foreign imports. The conclusion to be drawn is that apart from re-exports, i.e., tea, the trade remains much as it has been for many years past. As tea was the backbone of the trade from the foreign, and no doubt largely from the native, point of view, there is not much comfort to be drawn from this reflection. Hope for the future, however, lies in certain enterprises which were initiated during the year. The most important of these is the Chang-Hai (Amoy-Changchow) branch of the Fokien Railways, which is now under construction. The subscribed capital for this line and the extension from Changchow to Chinchew, which it is hoped to build later, is \$6,000,000 in \$5 shares, on which a call of \$1 a share has already been paid. The management is vested in three directors, a committee of eight (mostly wealthy local or Straits merchants who have taken shares) and a resident manager. The promoters and management are entirely Fokienese, and the line is evidently intended to be quite a provincial concern. The terminus at the Amoy end is at Sungshou, a place on the mainland facing the west side of Kulungau, which lies close to the new tank installation of the Standard Oil Company. The construction of the track at Sungshou began early in July and 15 1/2 miles were completed by the end of the year. It is expected that the whole section will be completed by the spring of 1909. With regard to shipping it is recorded that 827 vessels under general regulations, with aggregate tonnage of 1,027,763, entered at the Customs during the year, against 865 vessels, 1,060,627 tons, in 1906. The falling off in tonnage and might fairly have been expected to have been much more serious in view of the non-entry of the large tea steamers. Steam-launches entered and cleared fell to 9,203 vessels in 1907, in comparison with 9,622 in the year before. But a greater aggregate tonnage shows that a larger type of vessel is being employed. On the subject of opium, it is stated that last year saw the largest importation of the drug from abroad since 1903 and was actually the largest with the exception of that year and 1907, the total import of the foreign article being 3,870 piculs. The native drug showed a decrease of some 800 piculs, but the Commissioner says that it was due no doubt, partly to the larger arrivals of the foreign drug and partly to the large local production. The local retail price was from \$6.80 to \$7.20 a catty, against about \$9 a catty for foreign opium. The opium crop realised in the districts near Amoy during 1907 is estimated at 9,370 piculs. Whether the internal opium tax is successfully gathered on the whole of this production seems somewhat doubtful. Foreign opium merchants complain that it is not—that the greater part of the output evades duty and is carried clandestinely by junk as well as overland to all the neighbouring centres of consumption. This may or may not be the case; but considering the well-known lawless character of the Tungan people—the district in which the great bulk is grown—and the fact that an opium tax collector was killed there some two years ago, it would seem that the control of the growers in that region is at any rate not conducted without difficulty. On the whole it would seem that while Amoy has lost the tea trade, she is regaining her position as a general trade centre for the hinterland.

AMOI'S TEA TRADE.  
(1st September.)

In continuation of the trade reports for 1907 of the treaty-ports of South China we may refer to that by Mr. Bowra, the Commissioner of Customs at Amoy. Reference is made in the first place to the tea industry which has to all intents and purposes disappeared. Mr. Bowra laments the fact that the decadence of Amoy as the port of shipment for Formosan tea should still have to be insisted on but says that, far from any improvement having occurred last year, 1907 is only conspicuous as the year in which the Formosan tea traffic came to a virtual end; the patient, in fact, took a serious turn for the worse, and unless present indications are unexpectedly falsified, it will only remain for the coming year to celebrate the obsequies and put up the tombstone over the defunct trade. Of the total shipment of Formosan teas during the past season, only about one-twelfth went via Amoy, against nearly one-half in the preceding year, and it is probable that during 1908 even a smaller fraction will pass through the port. Thus the end though long foreseen has at last come somewhat suddenly. Amoy is perhaps the oldest of the Chinese tea ports. The Amoy language has even given the name *tea* to the Western world. For many years there was a large production of tea in the district itself; that died out, and Amoy enjoyed a prosperity lasting for 30 years or so as the harbour and entrepôt for tea from Formosa. This, too, in its turn, now draws to a conclusion and other sources of production must be tapped if anything of the old influence of the port is to be regained. Apart from tea, the trade history of the year was favourable and fair first crops were reaped. But drought interfered with the second crop, and upon the whole the harvests of the year were poor. The clan fighting in the Nambai and Hwaian districts interfered seriously with trade; communications were not absolutely interrupted, but many fields were left untilled, and trade in the disturbed country was very languid. Business during the year is reported to have been generally dull and profits poor, and there were two or three failures of native banks. The gross value of the trade in 1907 was \$8,816,566, a decrease of about one million taels in comparison with that for the preceding year, but the net value shows a small increase over the 1906

figures: this is probably accounted for by the value of silver, which ruled high during most of the year—until October, in fact, when it began to fall with lightning-like rapidity—and so cheapened the price of foreign imports. The conclusion to be drawn is that apart from re-exports, i.e., tea, the trade remains much as it has been for many years past. As tea was the backbone of the trade from the foreign, and no doubt largely from the native, point of view, there is not much comfort to be drawn from this reflection. Hope for the future, however, lies in certain enterprises which were initiated during the year. The most important of these is the Chang-Hai (Amoy-Changchow) branch of the Fokien Railways, which is now under construction. The subscribed capital for this line and the extension from Changchow to Chinchew, which it is hoped to build later, is \$6,000,000 in \$5 shares, on which a call of \$1 a share has already been paid. The management is vested in three directors, a committee of eight (mostly wealthy local or Straits merchants who have taken shares) and a resident manager. The promoters and management are entirely Fokienese, and the line is evidently intended to be quite a provincial concern. The terminus at the Amoy end is at Sungshou, a place on the mainland facing the west side of Kulungau, which lies close to the new tank installation of the Standard Oil Company. The construction of the track at Sungshou began early in July and 15 1/2 miles were completed by the end of the year. It is expected that the whole section will be completed by the spring of 1909. With regard to shipping it is recorded that 827 vessels under general regulations, with aggregate tonnage of 1,027,763, entered at the Customs during the year, against 865 vessels, 1,060,627 tons, in 1906. The falling off in tonnage and might fairly have been expected to have been much more serious in view of the non-entry of the large tea steamers. Steam-launches entered and cleared fell to 9,203 vessels in 1907, in comparison with 9,622 in the year before. But a greater aggregate tonnage shows that a larger type of vessel is being employed. On the subject of opium, it is stated that last year saw the largest importation of the drug from abroad since 1903 and was actually the largest with the exception of that year and 1907, the total import of the foreign article being 3,870 piculs. The native drug showed a decrease of some 800 piculs, but the Commissioner says that it was due no doubt, partly to the larger arrivals of the foreign drug and partly to the large local production. The local retail price was from \$6.80 to \$7.20 a catty, against about \$9 a catty for foreign opium. The opium crop realised in the districts near Amoy during 1907 is estimated at 9,370 piculs. Whether the internal opium tax is successfully gathered on the whole of this production seems somewhat doubtful. Foreign opium merchants complain that it is not—that the greater part of the output evades duty and is carried clandestinely by junk as well as overland to all the neighbouring centres of consumption. This may or may not be the case; but considering the well-known lawless character of the Tungan people—the district in which the great bulk is grown—and the fact that an opium tax collector was killed there some two years ago, it would seem that the control of the growers in that region is at any rate not conducted without difficulty. On the whole it would seem that while Amoy has lost the tea trade, she is regaining her position as a general trade centre for the hinterland.

AMOI'S TEA TRADE.  
(1st September.)

In continuation of the trade reports for 1907 of the treaty-ports of South China we may refer to that by Mr. Bowra, the Commissioner of Customs at Amoy. Reference is made in the first place to the tea industry which has to all intents and purposes disappeared. Mr. Bowra laments the fact that the decadence of Amoy as the port of shipment for Formosan tea should still have to be insisted on but says that, far from any improvement having occurred last year, 1907 is only conspicuous as the year in which the Formosan tea traffic came to a virtual end; the patient, in fact, took a serious turn for the worse, and unless present indications are unexpectedly falsified, it will only remain for the coming year to celebrate the obsequies and put up the tombstone over the defunct trade. Of the total shipment of Formosan teas during the past season, only about one-twelfth went via Amoy, against nearly one-half in the preceding year, and it is probable that during 1908 even a smaller fraction will pass through the port. Thus the end though long foreseen has at last come somewhat suddenly. Amoy is perhaps the oldest of the Chinese tea ports. The Amoy language has even given the name *tea* to the Western world. For many years there was a large production of tea in the district itself; that died out, and Amoy enjoyed a prosperity lasting for 30 years or so as the harbour and entrepôt for tea from Formosa. This, too, in its turn, now draws to a conclusion and other sources of production must be tapped if anything of the old influence of the port is to be regained. Apart from tea, the trade history of the year was favourable and fair first crops were reaped. But drought interfered with the second crop, and upon the whole the harvests of the year were poor. The clan fighting in the Nambai and Hwaian districts interfered seriously with trade; communications were not absolutely interrupted, but many fields were left untilled, and trade in the disturbed country was very languid. Business during the year is reported to have been generally dull and profits poor, and there were two or three failures of native banks. The gross value of the trade in 1907 was \$8,816,566, a decrease of about one million taels in comparison with that for the preceding year, but the net value shows a small increase over the 1906

figures: this is probably accounted for by the value of silver, which ruled high during most of the year—until October, in fact, when it began to fall with lightning-like rapidity—and so cheapened the price of foreign imports. The conclusion to be drawn is that apart from re-exports, i.e., tea, the trade remains much as it has been for many years past. As tea was the backbone of the trade from the foreign, and no doubt largely from the native, point of view, there is not much comfort to be drawn from this reflection. Hope for the future, however, lies in certain enterprises which were initiated during the year. The most important of these is the Chang-Hai (Amoy-Changchow) branch of the Fokien Railways, which is now under construction. The subscribed capital for this line and the extension from Changchow to Chinchew, which it is hoped to build later, is \$6,000,000 in \$5 shares, on which a call of \$1 a share has already been paid. The management is vested in three directors, a committee of eight (mostly wealthy local or Straits merchants who have taken shares) and a resident manager. The promoters and management are entirely Fokienese, and the line is evidently intended to be quite a provincial concern. The terminus at the Amoy end is at Sungshou, a place on the mainland facing the west side of Kulungau, which lies close to the new tank installation of the Standard Oil Company. The construction of the track at Sungshou began early in July and 15 1/2 miles were completed by the end of the year. It is expected that the whole section will be completed by the spring of 1909. With regard to shipping it is recorded that 827 vessels under general regulations, with aggregate tonnage of 1,027,763, entered at the Customs during the year, against 865 vessels, 1,060,627 tons, in 1906. The falling off in tonnage and might fairly have been expected to have been much more serious in view of the non-entry of the large tea steamers. Steam-launches entered and cleared fell to 9,203 vessels in 1907, in comparison with 9,622 in the year before. But a greater aggregate tonnage shows that a larger type of vessel is being employed. On the subject of opium, it is stated that last year saw the largest importation of the drug from abroad since 1903 and was actually the largest with the exception of that year and 1907, the total import of the foreign article being 3,870 piculs. The native drug showed a decrease of some 800 piculs, but the Commissioner says that it was due no doubt, partly to the larger arrivals of the foreign drug and partly to the large local production. The local retail price was from \$6.80 to \$7.20 a catty, against about \$9 a catty for foreign opium. The opium crop realised in the districts near Amoy during 1907 is estimated at 9,370 piculs. Whether the internal opium tax is successfully gathered on the whole of this production seems somewhat doubtful. Foreign opium merchants complain that it is not—that the greater part of the output evades duty and is carried clandestinely by junk as well as overland to all the neighbouring centres of consumption. This may or may not be the case; but considering the well-known lawless character of the Tungan people—the district in which the great bulk is grown—and the fact that an opium tax collector was killed there some two years ago, it would seem that the control of the growers in that region is at any rate not conducted without difficulty. On the whole it would seem that while Amoy has lost the tea trade, she is regaining her position as a general trade centre for the hinterland.

AMOI'S TEA TRADE.  
(1st September.)

In continuation of the trade reports for 1907 of the treaty-ports of South China we may refer to that by Mr. Bowra, the Commissioner of Customs at Amoy. Reference is made in the first place to the tea industry which has to all intents and purposes disappeared. Mr. Bowra laments the fact that the decadence of Amoy as the port of shipment for Formosan tea should still have to be insisted on but says that, far from any improvement having occurred last year, 1907 is only conspicuous as the year in which the Formosan tea traffic came to a virtual end; the patient, in fact, took a serious turn for the worse, and unless present indications are unexpectedly falsified, it will only remain for the coming year to celebrate the obsequies and put up the tombstone over the defunct trade. Of the total shipment of Formosan teas during the past season, only about one-twelfth went via Amoy, against nearly one-half in the preceding year, and it is probable that during 1908 even a smaller fraction will pass through the port. Thus the end though long foreseen has at last come somewhat suddenly. Amoy is perhaps the oldest of the Chinese tea ports. The Amoy language has even given the name *tea* to the Western world. For many years there was a large production of tea in the district itself; that died out, and Amoy enjoyed a prosperity lasting for 30 years or so as the harbour and entrepôt for tea from Formosa. This, too, in its turn, now draws to a conclusion and other sources of production must be tapped if anything of the old influence of the port is to be regained. Apart from tea, the trade history of the year was favourable and fair first crops were reaped. But drought interfered with the second crop, and upon the whole the harvests of the year were poor. The clan fighting in the Nambai and Hwaian districts interfered seriously with trade; communications were not absolutely interrupted, but many fields were left untilled, and trade in the disturbed country was very languid. Business during the year is reported to have been generally dull and profits poor, and there were two or three failures of native banks. The gross value of the trade in 1907 was \$8,816,566, a decrease of about one million taels in comparison with that for the preceding year, but the net value shows a small increase over the 1906

figures: this is probably accounted for by the value of silver, which ruled high during most of the year—until October, in fact, when it began to fall with lightning-like rapidity—and so cheapened the price of foreign imports. The conclusion to be drawn is that apart from re-exports, i.e., tea, the trade remains much as it has been for many years past. As tea was the backbone of the trade from the foreign, and no doubt largely from the native, point of view, there is not much comfort to be drawn from this reflection. Hope for the future, however, lies in certain enterprises which were initiated during the year. The most important of these is the Chang-Hai (Amoy-Changchow) branch of the Fokien Railways, which is now under construction. The subscribed capital for this line and the extension from Changchow to Chinchew, which







## Opium in Parliament.

## THE HONGKONG DIVANS.

## HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDING.

On the 2nd July in Committee of Supply on the Civil Supply Estimates, Mr. Kennedy, Chairman of Committees, in the chair, and on the vote to complete the sum of £56,450 for the salaries and expenses of the Department of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Lyttelton said he had a word or two to say in the first instance on a matter relating to India and the opium traffic, which, unless it was cautiously handled by the Government, might bring us trouble in our great Eastern dependency. In carrying out the resolution of the House for the encouragement of the opium traffic, it was presumed by every one who took part in this debate that any action taken by the Government would be deliberate and cautious, and in particular that they would seek to enlist the co-operation of the authorities of the various colonies concerned. Unless he was misinformed, there had been a grievous departure from that wholesome rule in Hongkong, and a similar omission seemed to be likely in regard to the Straits Settlements. He was informed that a telegram was sent by the Secretary of State on May 15 saying to the colony of Hongkong that His Majesty's Government had decided to close the opium establishments in Hongkong. That telegram reached Hongkong three hours before the statement was made public in the House of Commons, and therefore before any information was vouchsafed to the colony on the matter. Absolutely no previous consultation had taken place, so far as he was informed, and no opinion taken of the members of the Legislative Council. Naturally this caused a great feeling amongst the members of that body. He hoped there would be some explanation given of this apparently high-handed proceeding, because, in his opinion, it was calculated rather to hinder than advance the object—the reduction in the consumption of opium.

Colonel Seely, in reply, said with reference to the complaint that we took action without consulting the authorities of Hongkong, although they did their best to ascertain the views of the people, it was quite impossible to get anything like a "consensus of opinion" from the inhabitants of Hongkong. He reiterated what he had said in a previous discussion, that it was the policy of the Government to close the opium dens in Hongkong. That remained the policy of the Government, and as regarded that policy itself the right hon. gentleman would forgive him if he quoted some words of his. The right hon. gentleman said on a former occasion: "I congratulate the Government and the Under-Secretary in having taken steps which are entirely reasonable in the circumstances."

Mr. Lyttelton: I agreed with that policy, but what I said that every person of sense presumed that the ordinary steps had been taken that would make the policy palatable.

Colonel Seely said the ordinary steps could not be taken for reasons that he had given. The ordinary steps were now being taken, and the Government would act throughout on the advice they had recently obtained, and would obtain from the Governor. He believed he would be able to satisfy the House that the best public opinion in Hongkong, and the opinion of the Governor himself, coincided with the policy of the Government as to the measures they proposed to take.

Subsequently Mr. T. C. Taylor alluded to the question of opium consumption at Hongkong. He pressed the Government to continue the policy of suppressing the opium habit there. If the Government meant business the traffic could be suppressed. All that was wanted was a strong law properly administered.

Colonel Seely, in a further reply, said he agreed that the effect of opium consumption was injurious, but he said that the Government was even more injurious. He trusted that the International Commission would include in its purview these opium derivatives. He understood the American representatives were anxious to take this course. His Majesty's Government would agree. It might interest the Committee to know that the International Commission would meet in Shanghai on Jan. 1 next year.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

Mr. Lyttelton voiced a certain amount of the opinion of Hongkong respecting the opium policy forced on the colony by the Home Government, when he asked for an explanation of a telegram which he understood the Colonial Office sent to the Legislative Council of Hongkong on May 6, stating that His Majesty's Government had decided to close the opium establishments in Hongkong. He understood that that decision was arrived at without any previous consultation of local opinion, and this had caused great indignation among the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Such high-handed proceedings were calculated to defeat the object which both sides of the House had in view—the reduction of the consumption of opium. In reply Colonel Seely, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said the Government did their best to ascertain the views of those who were conversant with the question here, but it was quite impossible to get anything like a "consensus of opinion" from the authorities in Hongkong. He said that the policy of the Government was to close the opium dens in Hongkong, and he trusted that the Government would be able to satisfy the House that the best public opinion in Hongkong, and the opinion of the Governor himself, coincided with the policy of the Government as to the measures they proposed to take.

Colonel Seely said the ordinary steps could not be taken for reasons that he had given. The ordinary steps were now being taken, and the Government would act throughout on the advice they had recently obtained, and would obtain from the Governor. He believed he would be able to satisfy the House that the best public opinion in Hongkong, and the opinion of the Governor himself, coincided with the policy of the Government as to the measures they proposed to take.

Subsequently Mr. T. C. Taylor alluded to the question of opium consumption at Hongkong. He pressed the Government to continue the policy of suppressing the opium habit there. If the Government meant business the traffic could be suppressed. All that was wanted was a strong law properly administered.

Colonel Seely, in a further reply, said he agreed that the effect of opium consumption was injurious, but he said that the Government was even more injurious. He trusted that the International Commission would include in its purview these opium derivatives. He understood the American representatives were anxious to take this course. His Majesty's Government would agree. It might interest the Committee to know that the International Commission would meet in Shanghai on Jan. 1 next year.

Mr. Lyttelton voiced a certain amount of the opinion of Hongkong respecting the opium policy forced on the colony by the Home Government, when he asked for an explanation of a telegram which he understood the Colonial Office sent to the Legislative Council of Hongkong on May 6, stating that His Majesty's Government had decided to close the opium establishments in Hongkong. He understood that that decision was arrived at without any previous consultation of local opinion, and this had caused great indignation among the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Such high-handed proceedings were calculated to defeat the object which both sides of the House had in view—the reduction of the consumption of opium. In reply Colonel Seely, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said the Government did their best to ascertain the views of those who were conversant with the question here, but it was quite impossible to get anything like a "consensus of opinion" from the authorities in Hongkong. He said that the policy of the Government was to close the opium dens in Hongkong, and he trusted that the Government would be able to satisfy the House that the best public opinion in Hongkong, and the opinion of the Governor himself, coincided with the policy of the Government as to the measures they proposed to take.

Colonel Seely said the ordinary steps could not be taken for reasons that he had given. The ordinary steps were now being taken, and the Government would act throughout on the advice they had recently obtained, and would obtain from the Governor. He believed he would be able to satisfy the House that the best public opinion in Hongkong, and the opinion of the Governor himself, coincided with the policy of the Government as to the measures they proposed to take.

Subsequently Mr. T. C. Taylor alluded to the question of opium consumption at Hongkong. He pressed the Government to continue the policy of suppressing the opium habit there. If the Government meant business the traffic could be suppressed. All that was wanted was a strong law properly administered.

finest of their aspirations does not touch their material interests, and does touch the interests of others whose rights deserve consideration. The traffic and consumption of opium, like that of liquor in the West, has been long in existence and long recognised, and large and important interests have naturally developed round it. To replace it is not so easy a matter, and especially when the proportion towards the entire revenue is so great as in the present instance. That foreigners in China and Englishmen no less than other nationalities are desirous of assisting China in her policy of eradicating opium smoking may be seen by the action of the Municipal Council at Shanghai and the vote of the ratepayers to close down a proportion of the dens in the foreign settlement. But we must remember that no vice seems more difficult to stop, and there is no danger that morphia eating may supplant the smoking. This form of vice is less easily detected, and does not, as in the case of smoking, announce itself to the smell. It would certainly be ironical if Hongkong and Straits were to suffer in the cause of a moral reform that may not be accomplished. The Home Government should, at least, be asked that if they desire the policy that they should also be willing to bear the burden.—*Dr. C. E. Phipps.*

## THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited, reads:—The Board of Directors present the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1908. The Singapore Accounts incorporated therein being closed on the 29th February, 1908.

In reference to the foregoing accounts, the Directors desire to point out the highly satisfactory improvement that has taken place in mining operations during the past year. The Annual Report, which deals very fully with these matters, has been furnished by the General Manager, Mr. W. H. Martin, M.M.M., and has been forwarded to each Shareholder. The Directors are pleased to be able to announce that they have been able to secure the services of Mr. W. H. Martin—whose term of appointment had expired—for at least another year, and in recording this fact they desire to point out that they regard the improvement now shown as being largely due to this gentleman's exertions.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, all the Directors—Messrs. De Burgh, Phipps, Robert Philip, George Frederick Scott, and James Forsyth, and the Auditor, T. A. Bond, retire, but are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

It will devolve upon the Meeting to elect Directors and Auditor, and to fix the Auditor's remuneration.

DE BURGH PHIPPS, Chairman.

Brisbane, 6th June, 1908.

BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1908.

(Incorporating Singapore Balance to 29th February, 1908.)

Liabilities.

Capital—200,000

Shares at £1 200,000 0 0

Less: Uncalled Capital on 150,000 Shares at 1/2 per Share 8,750 0 0

Reserve 191,250 0 0

Debiture 4,873 4 3

Government of The Federated Malay States 5,042 5 10

Sundry Creditors 3,300 10 2

£210,611 11 1

Assets.

Mineral Property 131,684 17 6

Machinery, Plant, Buildings and Furniture 29,922 17 6

Electric Plant and Installation 2,338 2 0

New Main Shaft and Plant 12,707 1 1

Timber, Fuel and Stores 1,748 10 10

Sundry Debtors 92 6 9

Value of 140th Crushing and Balance Proceeds of 138th and 139th Crashings 7,210 10 3

Cash Balances 1,335 19 8

Profit and Loss Account 2,191 5 6

£210,611 11 1

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr. £ s. d.

1907—April 1. To Balance 11,358 4 3

1908—March 31. To Directors' and Auditors' Fees, Salaries and Charges 340 3 0

Brisbane 340 3 0

To Wages and Expenses of Raub, including cost of Singapore Office and Directors' Fees 35,833 13 10

To Amounts written off for depreciation and cost of up-keep machinery and plant, electrical plant and installation, buildings, furniture, also consumption of tools, implements, stores, timber and fuel 6,870 8 9

£54,402 9 10

By Gold Account.

Net Proceeds of 13,844,677

os. from 72,587 tons, after payment of royalty, cost of transport, insurance, etc. 52,211 4 4

By Balance 2,191 5 6

£54,402 9 10

THE SUGAR TRADE.

TRUST AMONG SUGAR REFINING COMPANIES.

According to a Tokyo dispatch, printed in the *Japan Chronicle*, negotiations for the formation of a Trust, comprising the Dai Nippon and the Yokohama and Kobe Sugar Refining companies, as proposed by the Dai Nippon, have made considerable progress. The object of the movement, like that of most Trusts, is to raise the price of sugar, it is hoped by 30 per cent. The producing power of the Dai Nippon is calculated at 200,000 tons, and that of the Yokohama and the Kobe Refining companies at 25,000 tons each per month. If the latter two companies combine, they still could not compete against the other company, and they have no option but to follow the dictates of the Dai Nippon. Should the negotiations come to a successful issue, the Dai Nippon calculates on clearing an additional profit of ¥200,000 by the arrangement, to the loss of the people generally. Here, therefore, is an example of the evil done by protective duties. If competition was free, and sugar came in from abroad without tax, this endeavour to the consumer for the benefit of the shareholders in sugar industries would be impossible.

## The Patrol Cruisers.

## INSPECTED BY ADMIRAL LI CHUN.

CHINESE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S SATISFACTION.

29th ulto.

The ubiquitous Admiral Li Chun, commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung Navy, is on a visit to the Colony in connection with his official duties. Admiral Li, who placed the order for the construction of the four West River patrol cruisers with the Hongkong shipbuilding yards, has evinced considerable interest in the progress of their building. In the forenoon to-day, accompanied by his suite, he visited the shipyard of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., at Hung Hom, where two (out of four) of the cruisers are building for the Canton Provincial Government. The Chinese Commander-in-Chief was received by Mr. W. Wilson, manager at Kowloon. Admiral Li, who on the occasion of his first visit, expressed considerable satisfaction with the expeditious manner in which the contract was being carried out by the Dock Co., reiterated his pleasure at the progress towards rapid completion which the construction of the cruisers had advanced. Both the vessels are all but finished. Admiral Li and his expert staff, who was attended by Capt. T. P. Hall, superintending surveyor on behalf of the Chinese Government, made a careful and minute examination of the vessels as they were shored up on the stocks. At the end of the inspection he thanked Mr. Wilson for the reception accorded him and congratulated the manager and his technical staff upon the efficiency of the work he had just completed to examine. At their present rate of progress the cruisers are expected to be launched by the third week in September, and as the engines will already have been fitted up and completed, the vessels will be ready to be delivered to the naval authorities at Canton before the end of next month, or well within contract time.

Admiral Li Chun was also interested in the repair party engaged on H.M. destroyer *Whiting* which was stranded near Lyemuen Pass on the 27th ult., and is undergoing extensive repairs at Kowloon. The Chinese naval official had also an opportunity of seeing some of the other vessels crippled in the disastrous typhoon; he was unconsciously given a demonstration of the capabilities of the Dock staff and appliances on the occasion of his visit across the harbour this forenoon.

## REORGANIZATION OF THIBET.

## NEW REGULATIONS.

The Boards of Foreign and of Colonial Affairs in Peking have drawn up the following points concerning the re-organization of Thibet.

These points have all been perused by the Empress Dowager and they will be presented before the Dalai Lama when he visits Peking this month in company with the Chinese advisers and a large number of Chinese officials and soldiers who are to be provided by the Governor of Shensi to act as his escort from the Wutai mountain to the metropolis.

From a reliable source, I learn the points are as follows:

1.—The establishment of a Viceroy at Lhasa, with two Governors, one to reside at Lhasa and the other at Chaido, after the methods of the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria. The Viceroy and the two Governors will be the colleagues of the Dalai Lama, who will jointly administer Thibetan Government at all times.

2.—The foreign intercourse affairs of Thibet will be entirely administered by the Viceroy at Lhasa with the co-operation of the Dalai Lama.

3.—The Thibetan army will be re-organized after the methods of the Peiyang Luchun forces, from which instructors and commanders will be selected for services in Thibet.

4.—Police forces are to be organized after the model of the Tientsin City Police, which is now the best force in China of the kind.

5.—To revise the Thibetan Law and penal code.

6.—To promote the knowledge of the Thibetans by the establishment of modern schools and colleges in Lhasa, Chaido and other important and big cities in Thibet.

7.—To protect the Buddhist religion, which must be respected by all the natives in Thibet.

8.—The development of mining, railway, and industrial affairs throughout Thibet for improving the financial condition of the Thibetans.

9.—To establish branch post and telegraph offices both interior and exterior Thibet by the Chinese Board of Communications.

10.—The establishment of a branch office of the Chinese National Bank (Taching Ying Hong), at Lhasa, for the convenience of the Chinese and the Thibetans.

11.—To promote the immigration of Chinese farmers to cultivate the waste arable grounds in Thibet, by offering them ample privileges.

12.—To clearly define the boundaries with Szechuan, for preventing disputes in future.—*China Critic.*

## JAPANESE COTTON TRADE.

## RENEWED DEPRESSION.

The agreement to suspend the operation of 37.5 per cent of the spindles in each mill for the purpose of restricting the output is to expire at the end of October next. We (*Japan Chronicle*) understand that Mr. Muto, Managing Director of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, has introduced a proposal to the Spinners' Association to extend the term and resume the enforcement of five holidays a month. The object of the proposal is to reduce the output of yarn by an additional 10 per cent after October. It is stated that the council of the Association support the proposal, regarding it as inevitable, should the export of yarn continue as depressed as at present.

In regard to the prospect of the cotton yarn market, the *Osaka Jiji* notes that by the suspension of spindles the monthly output of yarn has been reduced by about 15,000 Japanese bales, which is equivalent to a decrease in the export of yarn, as the supply for the home demand has in no way decreased, and the quotation of yarn now ruling—about ¥12—cannot be regarded as low. The quotation of American cotton has declined by over ¥2 lately, and the yarn market threatens to fall below ¥11. Speaking of the position of spinning companies, the *Osaka Journal* goes on to say that in May and June last, when the market was comparatively low, and in view of the reduction of the output of yarn, large speculative purchases of stock were made by dealers in the interior, the result being that the quantity contracted for this month does not represent more than the output of 40 per cent of the spindles now in operation in the Empire. The Kanegafuchi is the only company which has contracted for all its output up till the end of next month, and all the other companies are making strenuous efforts to dispose of this month's product, being driven to push forward the disposal of stock by the steady drop in American raw cotton.

## HON. MR. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

## THE INVESTITURE.

Friends of the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., will be interested to learn that invitations have been issued by His Excellency the Governor to the investiture of that gentleman with the Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, at Government House, on Wednesday, the 9th September, at 5.30 p.m.

## THE CHINA SQUADRON.

## H.M.S. "KING ALFRED'S" TARGET PRACTICE.

H.M.S. *King Alfred* carried out her annual "Heavy Gunlayers" tests at Weihaiwei on August 18. Considerable ill-luck was experienced in the large number of miss-fires, but for which it was hoped that the *King Alfred* would have achieved a new record. Even in these adverse circumstances the actual work was extremely good and will with difficulty be excelled in other divisions of the Fleet. The following are the full scores:

Gun	Gun-layer	Revolvers	Hits
9.2" Aft. Turret.	James, C. P. O.	7	7
6" Fore	Middleton, P. O.	8	5
6" Gun			
A.1 Casemate.	Martin, C. P. O.	9	4
A.2	Gary, P. O. 1	9	6
A.3	Budden, Lead, Seaman	11	7
A.4	Gravett, P. O. 2	7	7
B.1	Brown, A. B.	7	6
B.2	Pinder, A. B.	8	6
B.3	Hayward, P. O. 1	9	5
B.4	Osborne, P. O.	9	6
X.1	Warren, A. B.	5	4
X.2	Smith, A. B.	9	6
X.3	Topley, A. B.	10	10
Y.1	Jeffery, Gun. R. M. A.	10	9
Y.2	Lamberton, Sgt. R. M. A.	7	4
Y.3	Scutcheon, Gun. R. M. A.	10	3
Y.4	Miller, Gun. R. M. A.	10	9

Total number of Rounds 17 rounds 12 hits.

Average round each 8.3 5.8

C. P. O. Jago with 10 rounds to hits and Gun. Jeffery and Gun. Miller each with 10 rounds to hits are the best shot and C. P. O. James 9 rounds 7 hits the best 9.2" shot.

In the Heavy C. L. Test last year the record of the *King Alfred* was for

9.2 Guns (2) 19 rounds hits bulls

6" (16) 176 154 96

Average for 6" guns 11 10.25 6

This year the target has been considerably reduced, being now but the size of the bull's-eye last year (10 ft. by 8 ft.), so that the firing of the ship is highly creditable.

On August 19 H. M. S. *Bedford* carried out her Annual Gun Layer Test and with her 6" Guns (12 in No) fired off rounds with 65 hits.

Average per gun 7.50 rounds, 5.4 hits.

Hawkins P. O. 1 was best shot with 10 rounds 8 hits.—*N. C. D. News.*

## THE HUANGPO CONSERVANCY.

## THE COMMISSION DEADLOCK.

The *N. C. D. News*, of 25th ulto., says:—So many rumours have been current in connection with the Huangpo Conservancy, that it may be advisable to state briefly what has happened up to date. Towards the end of July, Mr. Ku Hung-ming brought to the notice of the Board of Agriculture a memorial of a serious nature regarding the dredging contract and the expenditure on the Huangpo Conservancy scheme.

When these allegations were brought to the notice of Viceroy Tuan Fang, his Excellency nominated a Commission, composed of Mr. H. E. Hobson (Commissioner of Customs), the Shanghai Taotai, Taotai Kwang of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, and Mr. Ku Hung-ming, to make a thorough investigation of the matter. The members of the Commission were unable to agree as to procedure, and they then obtained the consent of the Viceroy to delegate their duties to a Commission consisting of Mr. W. A. Carlson (nominated by Mr. Hobson), Mr. J. O. Anderson (the Taotai's legal adviser, nominated by him), Mr. H. Du Fion Hutchison (nominated by Taotai Kwang), and Mr. J. C. E. Douglas (Mr. Ku Hung-ming's nominee). The articles of reference were drafted and the commissions were ready for signature, when, at the last moment, a hitch occurred owing, it is believed, to some supposition that there would be objections from the Consular Body. It does not appear, however, that the Consular Body has been consulted in the matter, and under Article X of the Conservancy Agreement, it is doubtful whether it would have the right to intervene, its powers being limited to bringing to the notice of the Shanghai Customs Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs, any want of diligence, care or economy. Only if no notice is taken of such representations has the matter to be referred to Peking. As a result of this temporary deadlock, Mr. Ku Hung-ming is proceeding to Nanjing to interview the Viceroy. In view of the nature of the allegations that have been made, it would appear to be as much in the interest of fairness to both parties as for the general satisfaction of the Chinese community, that an investigation should be conducted by an independent Commission.

## FEMALE COUNTERFEITER CONVICTED.

## CURIOUS STORY UNFOLDED.

A female swindler, who was found guilty of uttering counterfeit coins, was dealt with in the Police Court last Saturday. The woman—Chan Ho—appeared before Mr. J. H. Kemp on three charges. She was accused of (1) being in possession of four counterfeit twenty-cent pieces (2) passing off four twenty-cent pieces and (3) with being in possession of thirty-nine counterfeit twenty-cent pieces. According to the story told to the magistrate, Chan Ho, on the 16th ultimo, went to a house in Third Street, West Point, to engage a cubic. The landlady agreed to rent her the room she wanted, but as a safeguard, asked for twenty cents as security. Chan Ho handed over a dollar bill and received change eighty cents, in ten-cent pieces. After a while, Chan Ho returned the money to the landlady, saying that she wanted twenty-cent pieces instead of tens. This she received. To make a long story short, Chan Ho came to the conclusion that she was not pleased with the room and demanded her dollar bill back. The landlady, not hungry for any trouble, returned the money, Miss Chan handing back the four twenty-cent pieces which she had received as change for her dollar bill. Curious to remark, soon after the lady's departure, the landlady discovered that the eight ten-cent pieces and four twenty-cent pieces which she had received from Chan Ho were counterfeit. This resulted in Chan Ho's arrest. On these charges the accused was found guilty. She was sentenced to three months' hard labour on the first and second charges, and on the third to pay a fine of \$750, or go to goal for a further term of three months.

## RUSSIAN CAPTURES AT SEA.

In reply to a question by Mr. M'Arthur on 17th July as to the claims for compensation for losses sustained by the British ships *St. Aidan*, *Hibiscus*, and *Oldham* during the Russo-Japanese war.

Mr. J. A. Pense, on behalf of the Foreign Secretary, said: My right honourable friend has nothing at present to add to the answer he returned to a similar question put by the hon. member for Darlington on 21st July, to the effect that these particular cases are still before the Prize Court, and that the Embassy is doing all in its power to expedite the hearing.

In reply to another question, relating to the *Enlight* Commander, *Culebra*, and *Malakal* (Mr. J. A. Pense said: As regards the *Enlight* Commander, my right hon. friend must refer to the hon. member to the answer he gave on 2nd ult. to the hon. member for North Hackney, in which he stated that the Russian Government had refused to submit the case to arbitration. His Majesty's Government have expressed their regret at this decision, and have set forth in an official despatch the grounds on which they are unable to share the views of the Imperial Government in declining to assent to their proposal. As my right hon. friend stated in his answer to the hon. member for Darlington on 17th ult., the attention of the Russian Government has again been called to the case of the *Enlight* Commander. The Russian Government have agreed to pay a lump sum in satisfaction of the claims arising out of the detention of the *Enlight* Commander and *Oldham* Company's steamers *Malakal* and *Formosa*, and these cases are in course of settlement.

## THE PAKING ARREST.

## STRONG PROTEST OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

From further particulars of the circumstances attending the shooting of Captain Kawakita, by a Japanese gendarme at Peking, which are sent by the correspondent of the *Asahi*, it appears that the Captain was engaged a few years ago as a teacher in the Chinese Military College at Paoliing-fu, but was recalled by the Japanese Government on account of misconduct and placed on the retired list. In June last year he arrived in Peking with certain documents alleged to relate to Japanese War secrets. At this time he was disguised as a Chinese, assuming the Chinese name of Chang Su-tze, and the surname of Hok Ling, of Kiangsu. Moreover, he was lodging at the house of a Chinese officer named King King. There it is alleged he was giving instructions in military science to a class of some ten Chinese officers, and betraying the War secrets of Japan, being paid at very high rates. His secret, says the *Asahi* correspondent, was detected by the Japanese gendarmes stationed in Peking as a Legation guard. On the 1st ultimo gendarmes were sent to bring him to the Legation, whereupon he drew a sword and offered resistance, with the result already stated. Six trunks containing personal effects were seized in his room. They were found to contain also many papers relating to military affairs of a confidential nature. The incident took place in broad daylight and the news soon spread among the Chinese and Japanese residents.

At first the particulars of the affair were kept secret, consideration of the diplomatic relations between Japan and China, for it is alleged a certain Chinese high official was involved in the matter, though the Waiwupu was in no way concerned. Not being aware of these circumstances, continues the correspondent, the Chinese Home Department considered the action of the Japanese gendarmes in arresting Captain Kawakita in the house of a Chinese subject, without giving notice to the Chinese authorities, as an infringement of the sovereign rights of China, and on the 3rd ultimo a protest was lodged, through the Legation, with the Japanese Minister in Peking against the action of the gendarmes, to which a reply was made on the 11th.

"The Chinese Press," remarks the correspondent, "ignorant of the circumstances, is widely indignant at the action of the gendarmes and is attacking the Japanese authorities under cover of the simple principle of the law of nations. The Chinese newspapers declare that Japan, acting under the influence of her victory over Russia, may slight the Chinese Government, but cannot slight the Chinese people with impunity. They urge that, as a measure of retaliation, the Chinese authorities should, without giving notice to the Japanese Government, arrest Chinese revolutionists who are taking shelter in Japan."

"The Peking foreign diplomatic corps concur in the opinion that the course taken by the Japanese authorities in such circumstances was inevitable. There is said to be a precedent where the German authorities in Peking arrested a German criminal in a Chinese house in the capital."



## THE "MIE-MARU" AFFAIR

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

Japanese papers, on the 16th ult., state that negotiations between the Japanese and Russian Governments for the settlement of the *Manchurian* affair are progressing favourably. The details of the report on the affair is now on its way to St. Petersburg, and the progress of the negotiations will be reported in due season.

Government, however, admits the injustice of the seizure of the *Admiral*, and it is believed that the matter will be amicably settled before long. It is added that the frequent occurrence of trouble of this kind is due to a misunderstanding of Government's instructions on the part of the authorities on the Siberian Sea-board, and instructions have been issued by the St. Petersburg Government ordering

A Vladivostok dispatch to the *Asahi* stated that Captain Nomura, master of the *Mitsumasa Maru*, was briefly examined by the District Court at Vladivostok on the 8th ultimo and was released on bail. Captain Nomura was accused of having been the pilot of the *Mitsumasa Maru* when it was seized by the Japanese.

his vessel and as to the places where he was engaged in fishing. Then the Court informed Captain Nomura that his vessel had been seized because it was poaching in Russian territorial waters. He was asked whether

The Captain protested against the so-called fishing and denied having engaged in fishing.

arrested at a point twelve or thirteen miles off Commander's Island, not eight miles

The Captain said that so far as the ledge went the limit of territorial waters was three miles. He had never heard that the was thirty miles. The United States observed the three mile limit. He repeated that he passing between two islands, and was not gaged in fishing.

Speaking of his experience to an interviewer, Captain Nomura stated that the outbreak of the trouble which resulted in the death of five of the six men was chiefly due to the "cruel treatment meted out by the Russian authorities. The crew were subjected to the most atrocious treatment. For instance, the men fell sick at Nikolaievsk, but no medical assistance was given, and their requests

ed on the steamer on the way to Vladivostok and the other was placed in hospital.

The dead body were conveyed on the same day from the landing stage at Vladivostok to the hospital and had it cremated. The body was decomposed to such an extent that it was difficult to recognize it.

to be buried in a coffin. It was possible to understand why the body was left uncared for in the hospital for so many days. Nine months had been taken ill. This was due to lack of nourishment provided and the extremely miserable accommodation of the prison at Nikolaisk.

A Tokyo dispatch to the Osaka Asahi that the leading Japanese residents in

Francisco recently formed themselves in association, and, in conjunction with Mr. Japanese Consul-General, have been assiduously working to promote friendship between Japanese and the people of San Francisco. As a result the Japanese have become closely associated with the municipal functions of the city, and there is no longer any barrier between the Japanese and the municipal authorities. When the murderers of Mr. Munroe, manager of the Golden Gate Bank, (a Japanese) at San Francisco, were arrested

Concurs at San Francisco, Koki executed the 51st plinko the United States authorities specially invited the presence at the execution of the representatives of the Japanese. On their side the Japanese declined the invitation, stating that they did not need for them to be represented, but the U.S. authorities pressed the invitation on them, and Mr. Nakajima Kokiichi was present at the execution. The dispatch adds that the social intercourse between the Japanese and Americans in San Francisco has much improved in cordiality, and Messrs. Nakajima and Nakasawa, the leaders of the Japanese community in San Francisco, are

social intercourse. They have become business with the editors of these San Francisco newspapers.

papers which at one time endeavoured to stir up anti-Japanese feeling among the people. Thus a better understanding now has been established between the Ja-

and the people of San Francisco, and most newspapers in San Francisco now all Japanese.—*Japan Chronicle*.

**CHOLERA AT THE YAN  
PORTS.**

San  
From Ichang we learn that the  
quite rife, and that among  
who have succumbed to  
compradore of Messrs  
Co., Ltd. As yet no de  
place, the late re  
however, that the  
doctor from Hong  
he will proceed to  
On account of  
such a long time, the  
ent Benevolent Soci  
washing the streets, fr  
afternoon after 4 p.m.

**THE JAPAN  
QUA**

**RESOLUTION TO THE**

The *Kobe Herald* says:—

The states that, on Thursday afternoon, the Shipowners' Guild held a meeting at the principal shipowners of Tokio and were considered, when the following resolutions were passed:

- 1.—That conventional freight rates be fixed for specified cargo.
- 2.—That a pool or trust of steamships be established.

After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed the second proposal should be adopted first, on the ground that it is impossible to make any discussion observe conventional rates. No deal gone into, these being left to the Director of the Guild to settle. At present, there are twenty shipowners in the league, with a tonnage representing 1,100,000 tons.

004

**THE KOBAN HERALD SAYS:**  
states that on Thursday afternoon the Shipowners' Guild held a meeting with the principal shipowners of Tokio and others were present, when the following resolutions were considered:—  
1.—That conventional freight rates be fixed for specified cargo.  
2.—That a pool or trust of steamships be formed.  
After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed the second proposal should be adopted, the first being rejected on the ground that it is impossible to make all shipowners observe conventional rates. No details were given, these being left to the Director of the Guild to settle. At present, there are twenty shipowners in the league, with a total tonnage of 1,31,000 tons.

however, that the doctor from Hon

On account of such a long time, the most Benevolent Society washing the streets, it afternoon after 4 p.m.

---

**THE JAPANESE  
GUARDIAN**

004

**THE KOBAN HERALD SAYS:**  
states that on Thursday afternoon the Shipowners' Guild held a meeting with the principal shipowners of Tokio and others were present, when the following resolutions were considered:—  
1.—That conventional freight rates be fixed for specified cargo.  
2.—That a pool or trust of steamships be formed.  
After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed the second proposal should be adopted, the first being rejected on the ground that it is impossible to make all shipowners observe conventional rates. No details were given, these being left to the Director of the Guild to settle. At present, there are twenty shipowners in the league, with a total tonnage of 1,31,000 tons.

004

**THE KOBAN HERALD SAYS:**  
states that on Thursday afternoon the Shipowners' Guild held a meeting with the principal shipowners of Tokio and others were present, when the following resolutions were considered:—  
1.—That conventional freight rates be fixed for specified cargo.  
2.—That a pool or trust of steamships be formed.  
After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed the second proposal should be adopted, the first being rejected on the ground that it is impossible to make all shipowners observe conventional rates. No details were given, these being left to the Director of the Guild to settle. At present, there are twenty shipowners in the league, with a total tonnage of 1,31,000 tons.

RESOLUTION TO TO

states that on Thursday afternoon the Shipowners' Guild held a special meeting, at which the principal shipowners of Tokio and Yokohama were present, when the following resolutions were considered:—

- 1.—That conventional freight rates be fixed for specified cargo.
- 2.—That a pool or trust of steamships be established.

After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed that the second proposal should be at first being rejected on the ground that it be impossible to make all shipowners observe conventional rates. No details were given, these being left to the Director of the Guild to settle. At present, there are twenty shipowners in the league, with 700,000 tons representing 131,000 tons.







## Interport Cricket.

## PLAY AT SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND TIENTSIN.

Mr. A. R. Lowe, hon. secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club, notifies that the Shanghai Cricket Club have invited the Club to send a cricket team to Shanghai and that an acceptance has been sent.

The team should leave Hongkong about 1st October, probably by a P. & O. mail of that date.

The selection of the team and all practice arrangements will be decided on by a special sub-committee composed of Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Major E. W. R. Stephenson, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, and Mr. R. Hancock.

Invitations have been issued to the various Cricket Clubs in the Colony to nominate two of their members who have a probability of places in the team to practice on the Cricket ground during September, and members of the Club are invited to notify the Secretary of any likely aspirants to interport honours with a view to trial being afforded them.

Only those players whose names are included in special list on the notice board are entitled to practise at the nets before 1st October, 1908, when the ground will be opened as usual for cricket and tennis.

The following letter was addressed to the following Clubs and Regiments:—Kowloon Cricket Club, Craigengower Cricket Club, Civil Service Cricket Club, Police Cricket Club, Parson Cricket Club, R.A. Cricket Club, R.E. Cricket Club, Departmental Cricket Club, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, 13th Rajputa Regiment and 10th Mahratta Regiment:—

Hongkong Cricket Club,  
31st August, 1908.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the Hongkong Cricket Club have received an invitation from the Shanghai Cricket Club to send a Hongkong cricket team to play Shanghai early in October next, and that an acceptance to the challenge has been sent.

The cricket ground is being opened (weather permitting) on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, to a restricted number of players who may stand a chance of being selected in the team, and with a view to a representative team being chosen to represent the Colony, I am instructed to invite your Club to nominate two cricketers (not being also members of this Club) who in your Committee's opinion have any likely claims to warrant selection, and who, if chosen, could probably arrange to go to Shanghai about the 1st October next. It is, of course, understood that your nominees would practice as much as possible at the nets and in the practice games on the cricket ground in September subject to any decision to the contrary come by the selection committee (Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Major E. W. R. Stephenson, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, and Mr. R. Hancock).

The team will in all probability be away about a fortnight and should Tientsin also send a team, as seems likely, the trip may extend to three weeks.

Awaiting your early reply,—I am, etc.,  
A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

## ARTILLERY UNITS.

1st Period Training of Men as Specialists.  
One fortnight commencing 31st August, at 5.30 p.m. each evening.

Date of attendance:—31st August, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th and 11th September.

Each company to provide 6 to 8 layers, 4 to 6 range finders and 4 to 6 signallers. At end of fortnight Officers Commanding Companies will be required to select 6 layers, 4 range finders and 4 signallers. Both Artillery instructors will attend.

## ENGINEER COMPANY.

Parade:—At West Fort, Kowloon, at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd September, 1908, for technical instruction.

## INFANTRY AND ENGINEER COMPANIES.

Parade:—At the quarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 31st August—and Friday, the 4th September, for infantry drills. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt. will attend.

## INFANTRY COMPANY.

It is hoped that gentlemen who intend to join the Infantry Company will send in their names as soon as possible in order that the selection and appointment of non-commissioned officers may be proceeded with and arrangements made for carrying out the course of instruction.

## JOINED.

Mr. C. Gibbs joined the Corps on the 21st August, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,043 and posted to the Engineer Company.

## RESIGNED.

Gunner E. Hope is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 20th August, 1908.

Troop Sergt. Major G. O. Moxon is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from this date.

1st Period—Training of men as specialists.  
Date of attendance:—7th, 9th, and 11th September. Each company to provide 6 to 8 layers, 4 to 6 range finders and 4 to 6 signallers.

At end of fortnight Officers Commanding Companies will be required to select 6 layers, 4 range finders and 4 signallers. Both artillery instructors will attend.

## INFANTRY AND ENGINEER COMPANIES.

Parade:—At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 7th September—and Friday, the 11th September, for infantry drills. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt. will attend.

## INTERPORT RIFLE PRACTICE.

Interport practice will commence at King's Park Range at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 5th September.

## CADET COMPANY.

Complaints having been made of certain Cadets blowing bugles in the vicinity of dwelling houses, it is notified that if this practice is continued the bugles will be withdrawn from the offenders.

## MARINE COURT.

## AN ABSENT DEFENDANT.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, a charge was heard against Peter McElduff, a cable-bodied seaman of S.S. *Empress of Japan*, for unlawfully absenting himself without leave and wilfully disobeying the lawful commands of his superior on board ship on the 30th ultimo. Mr. Alfred James Halliday, Chief Officer of the *Empress of Japan*, who prosecuted, stated that defendant asked his permission to go ashore last Sunday, 30th ult., in the afternoon, which was refused. Sometime after 6 p.m. on the same day, defendant disappeared and has since made himself scarce. A warrant for defendant's apprehension was forthwith issued.

## HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

## FINAL.

The final in the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition between the Victoria Recreation Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club takes place to-morrow afternoon at 6 p.m. sharp at the V.R.C. enclosure, and a good game is expected.

Both teams comprise nearly all the fastest and most powerful swimmers in the Colony and appear to be in excellent trim. A lighter, less kindly breeze placed at the disposal of the V.R.C. to meet the requirements, as it will be remembered that when these teams last met about a month ago, the Club's enclosure was packed to its utmost with the supporters of both teams, whilst many had to turn away in disappointment, not being able to even get standing room anywhere, to catch a glimpse of the game.

If at the conclusion of this match the result is again a draw (the same as it was last time), the teams will have to play extra time until one of them wins.

The following will represent the opposing teams:—

V.R.C.—L. E. Lammert (Capt.), A. H. Carroll, A. E. Alves, A. V. Barros, H. C. Sayer, J. M. Roza Pereira, and P. M. Remedios.

O.Y.C.—R. C. Wittell (Capt.), G. Wittell, E. Humphreys, C. Humphreys, G. J. Cooke, O. R. Chumey, and J. Forbes.

## CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB WINS.

The accommodation of the Victoria Recreation Club was taxed to its utmost yesterday afternoon when the ownership of the Shield for this year was again contested between the Victoria Recreation Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club. Long before 6 o'clock, the large lighter kindly lent by the P. & O. and every inch of standing room was taken up by keen spectators, among whom were His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B., Colonel Darling, R.E., Hon. Commander Basil R. Taylor, and several other prominent sportsmen.

When it became known that Mr. L. E. Lammert, the Captain and crack goalkeeper of the V.R.C., was unable, through illness, to take his place among the rest of his team, considerable disappointment seemed to have been felt by the supporters of the Club, as the invincible goal-keeper, as he is often called, has a clean record to his credit, not only for this season, but he has not allowed a single goal to go past him for the last three years. However, after the commencement of play he could be seen on the lighter directing the movements of his men and encouraging them all the time especially after the only goal had been netted against them.

Considerable enthusiasm was evinced from the very commencement of the game and later on, when the very finish, every movement of the players receiving the applause it really deserved in this fine exhibition of the game. Although excitement ran as high among the contestants as the onlookers, a special feature of the game was that fouls were few and far between and in practically every instance were unavoidable.

Punctually at 6 o'clock, the whistle sounded, and both teams took the water amidst a great outburst of cheering from their supporters.

The players and their positions were as follows:—

(Blues)—V.R.C.: F. K. Tates (goal), A. H. Carroll, A. E. Alves, A. V. Barros (backs), L. C. Sayer, P. M. Remedios, and J. M. Roza Pereira (forwards).

(Whites)—O.Y.C.: J. Forbes (goal), E. Humphreys, C. Humphreys, G. J. Cooke, O. R. Chumey, and J. Forbes (forwards).

The home team secured the ball at the swim but lost it almost immediately and Wittell made an attempt to net, the leather going wide. Alves then passed up to Remedios who again met with the same fate. C. Humphreys now took possession of the ball and rushed it down the bath, out-swimming Pereira, and scoring beautifully, the ball just touching the goal post and twisting in. Play again commenced and the whites now secured the ball, Cook passing to Wittell, who, however, failed to score.

Carroll now took possession of the leather and swam up and looked dangerous, but Forbes stopped the attempt to net. The ball was then sent down to the other end of the bath and Wittell tried a very difficult shot which fortunately struck the goal post and bounced back, the same player again missing his mark after another try. Sayer now obtained hold of the sphere, and passed to Carroll, who shot a bit high. A free throw was soon after awarded to the Blues, and Carroll made another good attempt to shoot, the ball just striking the post.

The ball now travelled from one end of the bath to the other in quick succession, neither side being able to net before the call of half time.

Result:—O.Y.C. 1; V.R.C. nil.

The Whites secured the ball at the swim in the second spell, but lost it to Sayer who tried and missed. Carroll then followed up with a very hard shot which again missed its mark. Wittell and Humphreys in turn each tried to score the second goal, but failed. As time seemed to draw on, the Blues appeared to be playing a defensive game and in the half time game, allowed the Corinthians to gather near their citadel, but Carroll, who was playing a sterling game, now swam right up the field and made another attempt to equalise, the ball just going into the goal-keeper's hands. The O.Y.C. now obtained possession and Wittell tried a couple of shots which went wide. Carroll now made a bold try for his team, but the Corinthian goal-keeper was always alert and again stopped his attempt. In a bit of a scrimmage, Carroll passed to Alves, the latter having a brilliant opportunity to equalise, but by holding on to the ball too long, his attempt was frustrated, and the game ended in a win for the Corinthian Yacht Club by one goal to nil.

Taken on a whole the play was very even and the teams well matched, but luck seemed to favour the V.R.C. boys in their many attempts to retain the Shield for the old Club Carroll, Barros and Alves playing brilliantly throughout, the former although playing back always forcing himself up to his opponents' territory and trying, against luck, to score, whilst Barros and Alves always frustrated the many attempts made by their formidable opponents.

At the conclusion of the match, the V.R.C. cheered their victors, the latter responding with three hearty cheers for their vanquished but not subdued rivals.

## The League Table now shows:—

Played Won. Lost Drawn Total.

C.Y.C. 8 7 0 1 15

V.R.C. 8 6 1 1 13

Royal Engineers 7 4 2 1 11

8th Co. R.G.A. 7 3 2 2 8

R.H.V.C. 7 3 3 1 7

H.M.S. Tamar 7 2 5 0 4

8th Co. R.G.A. 7 1 5 0 3

8th Co. R.G.A. 7 0 7 0 0

points for a win.

points for a draw.

## THE TRIAD SOCIETY.

## ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP.

In the Police Court, last Thursday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Sergeant Willis charged five men (1 with bad character, 2 with the Triad Society, 1 with a weapon, and 1 with an offensive weapon, to wit, a sword. Mr. Otto Kung Sing appeared for three of the defendants, while the remaining two were undefended.

The facts of the case, as outlined by the prosecution, was to the effect that on the night of the 24th August, at 1.30 p.m., the defendants left Tai Wai to attend a meeting of the Triad Society. They had in their possession certain papers relating to the affairs of the Society, a handkerchief with the Triad characters printed upon it and a small sword. The first prisoner handed over to the police the handkerchief, and further admitted that he was a member of the Triad Society. The first and fifth defendants were arrested on the roadside near Tai Wai while they were on the way to the meeting, while the other three attempted to escape. All are natives of British Territory, except the first defendant, who is a stranger.

Mr. Mok Li Chi, a gentleman who claims to be an expert about everything in connection with the Triad Society, was cross-examined by Mr. Otto Kung Sing, when the following illuminating facts were disclosed:—

Are you a member of the Triad Society?—No. You never belonged to it?—No.

You never witnessed a meeting?—No. You never attended a meeting of any description whatever?—No.

So that all the evidence you have been giving regarding the handkerchief, papers, etc., is hearsay evidence?—No. I have studied the affairs of the Society.

The Triad Society is a secret society. The members, as you may be probably aware, guard their secrets rather jealously?—Sometimes.

How did you derive all this knowledge?—I learnt it from my father.

That is to say, your father taught you?—Not everything; only some.

Asked by Mr. Kemp how long he has been in the habit of giving evidence relating to the Triad Society, witness replied that he had covered about five or six years.

Mr. Otto Kung Sing, on behalf of the second, third and fourth defendants, submitted that there was no evidence to show that they were members of the Triad Society. It was no offence to simply be on the way to attend a meeting, and therefore the prisoners ought to be discharged. Mr. Kemp agreed with him, and discharged the second, third and fourth defendants. The first defendant was found guilty on the first charge and sentenced to three months' hard labour; he was discharged on the second charge.

Sergeant Willis here stepped forward on behalf of the fifth defendant and informed the Court that this prisoner was a very steady man and was noted for his good character. He was not a loafer. He rendered great help to the police on more than one occasion and considering the fact that he had a wife and a family, he ought to be shown leniency.

The defendant was bound over in the sum of \$100.

## CHINA'S CURRENCY REFORM.

## THE SUBSIDIARY COIN QUESTION.

There can be no doubt that the first basis for the much needed reform in the currency of China must be the unifying of the present monetary system. It was proposed by Vice-Yuan Shih-kai, after the signing of the Mackay Treaty, to issue a new silver coin of the value of a Kuping Tael. Such coins were actually issued by the Chihli Mint. As the Kuping Tael is the basis on which the taxes of China are estimated and all Government accounts are kept, Vice-Yuan considered that this should be the proper standard. In this proposition, the actual conditions were lost sight of in the desire to plan a course of action. There can be no doubt that if a system could be devised which would carry on the financial operations of China for the future on the same basis as in the past, it would avoid much confusion, but it must be recognized that, whereas China in her governmental dealings recognises the tael as the standard of value, the commercial transactions of the people have come to be based on a Mexican dollar. Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, as well as the open ports of China and all the Provincial mints, form a strong argument for the adoption of the Mexican dollar as the silver currency for China. No system founded upon the tael can become current.

With the adoption of the dollar as the unit of the silver currency, there should be at once the fixing of the standard of the subsidiary coins. Silver 20-cent and 10-cent pieces should not form the subject of speculation by Chinese banks. The Board of Revenue should take such stringent and urgent action as would prevent any other method being followed than that of five 20-cent pieces or ten 10-cent pieces should be worth one dollar. The tendency of the Chinese banks to receive these subsidiary coins only for their value if melted into syces can and ought to be stopped by a strong government.

If no other method can be adopted, all of the present silver 20-cent and 10-cent pieces should be recalled and new nickel coins issued in their stead. The adoption of nickel for these coins would immediately remove the possibility of the Chinese banks forming a comparison between the proportionate amount of silver in these subsidiary coins to that contained in the dollar. A 20-cent and a 10-cent nickel coin would be neither too large nor too heavy to serve this purpose.

What is true of the subsidiary silver coins is also true of the copper coins. The provincial mints should be required to mint these copper coins on a fixed uniform basis. At present the copper coins of one Province have more alloy than those of other Provinces, and each Province attempts to issue these coins—not for their value as tokens, but in order to obtain the seigniorage for their mints. If these coins are issued on a uniform basis in the various Provinces, it will be easily possible for the central Government to insist that ten of these copper coins shall be worth a silver or nickel 10-cent piece, and that 100 of them should be worth one dollar. In no other country in the world would it have been possible that 86 of these copper coins should have been worth a dollar, and within nine months 124 of them should have had the same value. These copper are the very life-blood of the working people, as in many instances their wages are paid in these coins; deterioration in their value means untold suffering.

It is lessing to note that, within the last two weeks, the Governor of Honan has taken up this question, and that the Board of Revenue is taking steps toward the end which we have outlined above. A memorial has been presented to Their Majesties by the Board of Revenue, recommending the unifying of the present standards on the basis of the dollar. Their memorial has been referred to the Government Council for report and it is hoped that favourable action will be taken in the matter. If the present policy is brought to a uniform standard, the other necessary changes to render the monetary system of China reasonable and possible will be easy.—Sheng-tai Times.

## SUMMARY FINES FOR PERJURY.

## HONGKONG PRECEDENT CITED.

At the Supreme Court, Singapore, on Monday last, remarks were made by an additional Justice, Sercombe Smith delivered an important judgment, affecting the right of appeal by witnesses who are summarily fined for perjury. The hearing of the appeal had been adjourned, pending the decision of Justice Braddell, in a similar case which had been brought before His Lordship at Penang. In that case, the appellant, one Solomon Elias Solomon, had been summarily fined \$25 for perjury. Mr. Justice Braddell held that there could be no appeal from the order of the inferior court fining a witness for false evidence, summarily, as for contempt under section 12 of the Oaths Ordinance, 1890. The appellant was fined under the section in a criminal matter brought by the Crown upon his complaint. The intention of the section was to provide machinery for the prompt punishment of gross or open perjury committed in the face of the Court, under circumstances showing that the witness could have no regard for the duty imposed on him as a witness called in a civil case, and that he was not acting honestly and with proper care and regard for what he stated under the sanction of his oath, and therefore was acting in contempt of the Court.

Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith, concurring with the above judgment, dismissed the appeal on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

It will be seen that the above decision was based upon the findings, that a witness, who commits perjury, is guilty of contempt of court, and that there is no appeal against a summary order of a Magistrate for perjury. The powers of a Magistrate to punish for contempt of court are, however, strictly limited by the Criminal Procedure Code, and stand on quite a different footing to the unlimited and unlimited authority to commit for contempt vested in the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Colony, identical with that exercised by Judges of the High Courts at home. The Code distinctly allows an appeal to the Supreme Court from every judgment, sentence or order of a Magistrate except in cases where an offence is punishable with a fine not exceeding \$50. As Magistrates are empowered to impose a fine of \$50 for contempt, an appeal does not appear to be barred to the ordinary layman. His doubts as to the glorious uncertainty of the law would be mitigated on perusal of reports of cases where parties committed to prison for contempt by Supreme Court Judges are released on bail pending the hearing of their appeals, which are admitted and disposed of on their merits.

The other day, a bankrupt committed to prison by Justice Sercombe Smith for three months, as for contempt under the Bankruptcy Ordinance, was released on bail pending appeal. The decision of Justice Braddell and Sercombe Smith would also seem to be at conflict with the procedure, followed by the Chief Justice of Hongkong, who gave leave to eight witnesses, whom he had summarily committed to prison for perjury, to appeal to the full Court. The Privy Council, in its turn, has just granted them special leave to appeal against the decision of the Hongkong Court of Appeal, confirming the order of the Chief Justice, the ground that the appellants were not informed of the allegations of perjury made against them nor allowed time to make their defence.

When even learned Judges of the Supreme Court have to be set right by the Privy Council on matters of procedure affecting the working of the Oaths Ordinance, we think that it is highly inexpedient that an absolute finality should be vested in the summary decisions of Magistrates in such cases. We feel uncertain whether a Full Court would assent to or dissent from the separate decisions given that no appeal lies from summary convictions by a Magistrate for contempt. Under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, on which that of the Colony is based an appeal is allowed as of right. In the F.M.S. any summary conviction, under the Affirmations Enactment, by any Magistrate is subject to the confirmation of the Judicial Commissioner; and any such sentences, passed by the latter, is likewise final only after being confirmed by the Court of Appeal. While the suppression of perjury by drastic means, might be a desirable object, it is not the same time, necessary to guard witnesses from the possibility of being victims to a miscarriage of justice. In the interests of the administration of justice, we think that the Government of the Colony will be well advised were it to take steps either to amend the Oaths Ordinance on the lines of the F.M.S. Affirmations Enactment, or to allow a direct right of appeal which two Judges of the Supreme Court have separately declared to be non-existent.

## TAXI-MOTORS.

## AN UP-TO-DATE EXPERIMENT.

Thanks to the foresight displayed by Messrs. Lavers and Clark, it is now practically assured that in the near future the Shanghai will be the service of taxi-motors which will be available for hire by the general public at very reasonable rates. A company—registered at Hongkong, under the title of The Shanghai Motor Cab Company, Limited—has already been formed and it should not be long before an official announcement is made by the general agents. On making inquiries at Messrs. Lavers and Clark we were informed that at the present time the project is in its infancy, but the company has already ordered several of the most modern cars, such as are plying for hire on the streets of London today, and these are to be expected early in 1909. If the venture meets with the success it deserves, and which is confidently anticipated, 100 cars will be imported, each capable of carrying four persons inside and one outside beside the chauffeur. It seems only yesterday that motor-cars were first introduced into the Settlement and it speaks volumes for the enterprise of our local business men that in so short a time from the introduction of motors, such an ambitious project should be successfully launched. Of course, the ultimate success of the undertaking depends upon the general public. Unless the cars receive patronage the company must fail, but when the benefits of the service offered are fully considered it will be realized that the prospect of a lack of support is very remote. At the present time it is suggested to run the cars on the taxi-motor system, charging at the rate of thirty cents (max.) per mile, with a minimum charge of ten cents for one-third of a mile. When we take into consideration the fact that five persons can be accommodated in the car, the additional speed and comfort in riding, it will be seen that the proposed company compares favourably with that at present charged by riches or carriages. The education of chauffeurs is one which should receive a great deal of attention from the managers of the Company; not only is it essential that they should be competent drivers (the Municipal Council will see to that) but it is essential that a good class of men be obtained, in order that patronage may rely on civility at least.

The exact type or make of car has not been definitely decided upon, and it will not be until some time has been made and the matter gone into more fully that this question can be settled. Whatever type is selected the public may rest assured that it will be one renowned for its reliability and comfort.—N. G. P. News.

## FLOODS IN MANCHURIA.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED.

Tokio, August 31.

Portions of the South Manchuria Railway line are inundated; the Tielisu-Huangyocheng section has suffered the most.

A light railway is being built to connect passenger cars, but the traffic of freight cars probably will not be open for ten days.

The Amur and Sungari rivers are also swollen considerably.—N. G. P. News.

## THE U.S. FLEET AND GEISHA.

## MISSIONARY MEDDLESOMENESS.

We learn from the *Asahi* that General Viscount Terauchi, Minister of War, who holds the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, has received a letter from Miss F. H. Parmelee, an American lady missionary at Yokohama, in regard to the welcome given the U.S. Pacific fleet, which is expected at Yokohama in October next. The lady strongly objects to the presence of geisha at the proceedings. "I am," says Miss Parmelee, "an insignificant American woman, but I have the interests of Japan at heart no less than the prominent foreign gentlemen residing in Japan and also sincere Japanese themselves. I earnestly hope that by means of the extensive power vested in your Excellency, you will exercise your influence towards preventing an act which will expose the disgrace of Japan through the so-called geisha and will injure the honour of the United States Naval men and their simple manly character by entertaining them with such low women. Japan is gaining notoriety as the teahouse of the world since women of such a class are permitted shamelessly to be present at public functions. I earnestly hope that the indecent practice, that was permitted on the occasion of the recent visit to Japan of an English dignitary, will not be repeated on the occasion of the coming visit of the U.S. fleet for the sake of Japan and of her reputation, and also for the sake of the parents, sisters, and lovers at home of the American Naval men. I venture to bring such an unpleasant question to your Excellency's consideration because it is a matter of great importance, and I crave your Excellency's indulgence for my presumption, and ask you to give earnest consideration to this suggestion."

The above is a translation from a Japanese version of the letter in the *Asahi*. The *Asahi* remarks that the writer of the letter is very apprehensive of geisha and ironically adds that she is right, but she places too much importance on these women. If they are regarded as simple waitresses, wearing smart clothes there cannot be much objection to their presence at the public reception of fleets and other functions.

## THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

## POSTPONEMENT OF GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE.

Tokio, August 27.

The Government has decided to postpone the Grand Exhibition of Japan originally fixed for 1912, in sympathy with the postponement of other enterprises of the Government.

## MME. SARAH BERNHARDT.

## MAY VISIT THE ORIENT.

The divine Sarah Bernhardt may come to Manila, says the *Manila Times*. She and her company of players have been booked for a tour of Australia and being desirous of seeing the Orient she has directed her managers to make inquiry as to the business possibilities in the cities of the Far East. Cablegrams have been received here and in the other cities of the Orient making inquiry as to the theatres and the extent to which the general public would be interested. Information is being supplied and there is a good chance that the tour will be booked.

Despite the fact that the great actress plays entirely in French there would undoubtedly be general interest in her visit and the freest patronage of her performances. It is the greatest actress of our time, and interest, even curiosity, would outweigh the linguistic difficulty.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## THE ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th August.

A commissioner for the prohibition of opium-smoking will shortly make a tour of inspection throughout the various provinces to ascertain the extent of success that has attended the opium prohibition measures of the Imperial Government. The Canton Anti-Opium Society has arranged for a meeting to take place on the 31st instant, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the coming commissioner, and at the same time to devise further means to enforce the anti-opium regulations with a view to stricter compliance therewith.

## CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

Lum Tak Yuen was the promoter of the scheme for the construction of the Canton-Macao Railway. He had entered into a contract with certain Portuguese merchants for the construction of the road at the end of 1906. As no work on the line has been started since the signing of the contract, Lum reported the matter to the Ministry of Home Affairs and asked the Ministry to negotiate with the Portuguese Minister at Peking to cancel the contract. It is now reported from Peking that the contract signed by the two parties concerned has been cancelled.

## HONAM GAOL.

With reference to the suggestions of the officials of the Honam Police Station for the establishment of an industrial department in connection with the prison of that station for prisoners convicted of minor offences, the Viceroy has now approved of the proposals and instructed the officials of that station to draw up regulations for the proposed department.

## COPPER CURRENCY.

The Canton Mint had suspended the minting of copper cents for three months from the 5th moon this year. The coining of the copper currency was resumed yesterday. Part of the output of this coinage will be exported to Kwangai for circulation.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER.

The Imperial Government proposes to appoint a special Commissioner in each of the coast provinces of China solely to conduct affairs with foreigners and has given instructions to the Canton authorities to consider the feasibility of the appointment of such a Commissioner in Canton. If the Canton authorities are in favour of the proposal, they are instructed to make necessary arrangements for the establishment of an office in this city for the proposed official.

## SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS.

All colleges and schools in Canton have been re-opened during the last week, after the midsummer vacation.

## LI SHAI KWAI.

Li Shai Kwei, formerly an official in the who absconded when he was found guilty of















# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5865

號九初月八年四十三緒光

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1908.

五拜禮

號四月九英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS.....15,120,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies

TOKIO CHEFOO.  
KOBE. TIENHSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.  
LONDON. DALNY.  
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. LIOVANG.  
SAN FRANCISCO. MUKDEN.  
HONOLULU. TIENTSIN.  
HAMBURG. SHANGHAI.  
HANKOW. CHANGCHUN.

HONGKONG: INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.  
On Fixed Deposit:—  
For 12 months.....2 1/2 per cent.  
For 6 months.....2 per cent.  
For 3 months.....1 1/2 per cent.  
TAKAO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Taels 7,500,000

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow  
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin  
Tientsin Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Königliche Sächsisch (Preussische Staatsbank)  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft  
Deutsche Bank  
S. Bleichroeder  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft  
Bank für Handel und Industrie  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.  
Mandelsohn & Co.  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne  
Jacob S. H. Stern  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.  
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Köln.  
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, München.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1844

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,844.84 (about £479,407)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Saigon, Soerabaya, Cherbon, Tegal, Peking, Paoan, Tientsin, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 1/2 per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.

Do. 6 months 4 per annum.

Do. 3 months 3 1/2 per annum.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [26]

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

8 & 10, Ice House Road

WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

40 LARGE and AIRY ROOMS.

Elegantly Furnished.

For further particulars, apply—

MANAGER,

Kowloon Hotel.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS.....\$14,000,000

STERLING.....\$1,500,000 at 1/16=\$11,000,000

SILVER.....\$1,400,000 at 1/16=\$10,900,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

E. Shollin, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.

E. G. Barrett, Esq. C. R. Leemann, Esq.

O. G. R. Broderick, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.

G. F. R. Broderick, Esq. Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade.

O. S. Gubbay, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

W. Helms, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG: INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 1/2 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months, 1 1/2 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [34]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS allowed at 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [38]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000

RESERVE FUNDS.....£1,125,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,500,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1/2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

Do. 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.

Do. 3 months 3 per cent.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$5,250,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$5,250,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 1/2 per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 months 4 per cent.

Do. 3 months 3 1/2 per cent.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports DELHI.....5th Sept. See Special Advertisement.

Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.....About 9th Sept. Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....About 12th Sept. Freight only.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.....About 17th Sept. Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

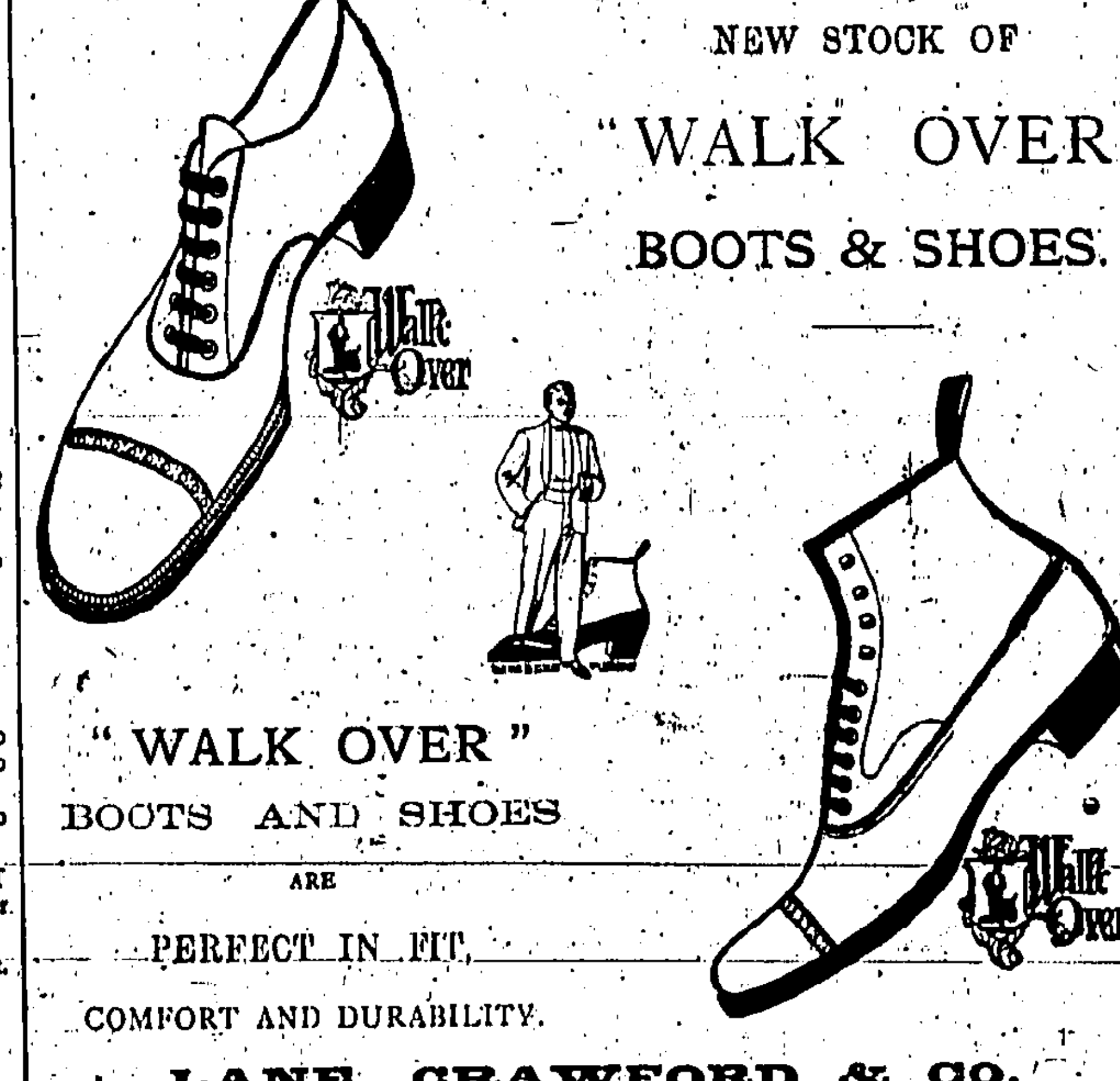
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. [7]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

"WALK OVER" BOOTS & SHOES.



"WALK OVER" BOOTS AND SHOES

ARE PERFECT IN FIT.

COMFORT AND DURABILITY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [38]

Ask for

### KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER

And see that you get it.



SOLE AGENTS: CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908. [140]

Telephone No. 75.

THE SAVOY, 13, Queen's Road Central.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

FIRST CLASS GOODS: New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [633]

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [147]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAR, the PARK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [5]

## Shipping—Steamers

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

AND

### THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00

Do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

#### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG"

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

#### JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 6th September.

S.S. "SUI-AN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., HOTEL-MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR), opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager.

Hongkong, 31st June, 1907. [1]

### CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN-MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets All Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO— THE MANAGER & AGENT

HONGKONG, 16th July, 1908. [69]

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appoint-

ments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [69]



## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"LUTZOW" Capt. C. Dowers	About WEDNESDAY 9th September.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. G. Meiners	THURSDAY, Noon, 10th September.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. Minssen	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 10th September.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of September

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

[8]

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	Barillon	14th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	AUSTRALIEN	Veron	15th Sept., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALEDONNIEN	Martin	28th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	29th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,  
ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908.

[14]

## CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

## ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.  
GENOA TO HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS.  
NAPLES " " 29 " " "

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT to OVERLAND ..... via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE ..... via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA-VANCOUVER ..... 13 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS ..... 26 " "

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

## Proposed Sailings:

OUSSANT ..... 5th Sept.	GEVLAN ..... 26th Nov.
AMIRAL OLRV ..... 12th Oct.	CORSE ..... 11th Jan., 1909.

New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &amp;c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

[46]

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"  
SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.  
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.  
THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS,  
WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908.

[17]

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]

## Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE  
BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIKINI	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA	First half Sept.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Sept.	JAPAN	First half Sept.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA	Second half Sept.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA	Second half Sept.
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	Second half Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half Sept.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Oct.	SHANGHAI	First half Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,  
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1908.

[10]

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet &amp; Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

[21]

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,  
25, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Benlck Street, 55, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908.

[44]

## CHITS.

## AND ALL ABOUT THEM.

This subject is one of the greatest importance to the wise (or otherwise) young men who come to the East, and as such should be treated with due dignity and respect. If the subject were dealt with in book form, as it deserves to be, it should have, in the first place, a magnificent title-page, bearing a title both extensive and comprehensive, something after this style:—

## CHITS:

What they are, and Why.  
A description of their use and abuse in the wilds of the Far East;  
With special reference to Clubs and other institutions in Singapore.

Being a Complete Guide as to How to Avoid, also How to Reach, the Bankruptcy Court (By One Who Knows).

That just about shows what ground we have to cover.

When we come to grips with the question we are faced immediately with this question: Who invented monthly pay-days?

Preserving a perfectly impartial mind, we should then ask: Ought he to have a statue erected to his memory, or ought he to be treated à la Guy Fawkes? The answer will vary according to whether the individual is one who receives chits, or one who signs them. There will no doubt be many possessed of an ever-growing banking account who will rise up and say, "Blessed be the inventor of chits!" And there will be others who—but "nuff said," as the poet puts it.

Can it be that the late lamented Sir Stamford Raffles invented Singapore and chits at the same time? It may be so. The fact may have escaped the notice of his biographers. Imagine the soul of Sir Stamford entering for a space, some sunny evening, into the bronze statue on the Plain. With folded arms he stands proudly surveying the result of his handiwork, and soliloquises thus: "Here we are. This is Singapore. This is what comes of being enterprising. Look at all that shipping, spread out miles in length. Look at this esplanade. See these young men playing cricket (nearly all of them bankrupt). Look at those fine buildings. See what the commerce of Singapore is. . . . and all built up on chits!"

But it cannot have been Sir S. He's got his statue, sure and safe. People only get statues erected to their memory when everybody agrees that they deserve them; and if there had been any thought that he invented chits—and monthly pay-days—there would have been a difference of opinion—as to the statue idea. So it couldn't have been him.

Anyway, there we are. We have got the system, and we have got to make the most of it—at least, that is what most of us do.

What is a chit? In plain and simple language, a chit is an ingenious and pleasant-looking contrivance for causing you to buy, absolutely against your will, a lot of things (chiefly in liquid form) that you have very little use for, that are not good for you and that you have really very little hope of ever being able to pay for.

Do you know the story of the Hebrew gentleman, who like most of all his co-religionists, was a genius at business? Speaking to one who was not of his persuasion he remarked: "What astonishes me is where you Christians get all the money that we get from you!"

There is a world of truth in it; and somehow one is led to think that chits were—but no. There is no need to stir up racial animosities over the question of who invented chits, though it is quite likely that the real and original culprit was proud of his achievement.

[The chit evil is deep-seated, deep-rooted. Whether or not it was first established in the East—for it may not have been—it is very certain that the disease has spread far and wide. In point of fact, the moment you step on board the P. and O. boat at Tilbury you enter Chitland. Drinks and smokes and a lot of other things can be had through the simple medium of a little printed card, with blanks on which to sign your name and cabin number.]

Then there comes the end of the week—not month, in this instance—and you are presented with a neat bundle held together with an elastic band. On the back of the last one is an awful legend in blue—the total of your indebtedness.

When you get over the initial shock you go on, just as bad as ever. The result is that when the boat dumps you at Teluk Blanga you are a confirmed chit-singer, and Singapore is ready to receive you with open arms. Which it does.

The disease of chit-signing is rarely found to be curable. There have been cases where strong men have tried to struggle with the fatal habit, only to fail. There have been instances where men have, in desperation, fled from these shores to the place from whence they came, where chits are not known; but the deadly desire has seized them again, and they have hastened back, slaves to chit-itis. The sight of a chit pad lying on a hotel table has been known to throw such people into a state of frenzy. They have wept tears of joy on beholding the welcome sight once more, after an absence of years.

There are only two things to be done with the chit system. Either it should be abolished—which is, of course, impossible—or it should be extended to all branches of commerce. Why not pay for rikishi rides by chits? Why not give tips in chits? Why not give chits over the counter when you buy stamps?

Do you remember the case of the lady whose banking account was overdrawn? What did she do?—Calmly wrote out a cheque for the amount! Now, chits might be used something after this fashion. Why not start a banking account with chits? How splendid it would be to go into a local bank and reaching for the chit pad remark to the clerk, "I want to open an account here. Stick that down to my name. . . ." (handing him a chit with "I O U \$1000" written on it)

That would be something like. When one had drawn cash for the total amount one could write out another chit. The thing is simplicity itself!

The old established chit-singer in Singapore; that is to say, the old resident, gets a great deal of fun out of watching the floundering of the new arrival who endeavours to suit himself to the ways of the place. This fun might be added to greatly if, say, once a year a special kind of tournament or competition were held. Only newcomers should be allowed to enter, and the object should be to see who could run up the largest number of bills, or the largest bills, in the shortest space of time. This would provide a fine test for the abilities of the chit-singer new to the game.

As to winning the prize I am afraid that I, at any rate, shouldn't stand an "earthly." C. V. H. in Singapore Free Press.

## Entertainment.

## VOLUNTEER CONCERT.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT will be held on the VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND at 9.15 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1908.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. F. B. Glover, D.S.O., the Band of the 3rd Middlesex Regt. will attend.  
Tickets 2s. and 1s. can be obtained from Volunteer Headquarters and Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.A. CHAPMAN, Lt.-Col.,  
Commandant H.K. Vol. Corps.  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. [81]

## To Let.

## TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon, at \$45 plus taxes per month.  
Immediate possession.  
Apply to—A. RAYMOND,  
C/o S. J. David & Co.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1908. [60]

## TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.  
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.  
A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE.  
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.  
GODOWNS in PRAVA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.  
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.  
No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [65]

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 34, DUDELL STREET.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [49]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [159]

## TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.  
Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [257]

## TO LET FROM 1st SEPTEMBER.

## AT SHAMEN, CANTON.

HOUSE No. 103 (Kwan How Buildings) at present in the occupation of the I. M. Customs.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [60]

## TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes &amp; Co.)

Apply to—  
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT  
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,  
Queen's Road Central  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

## Dentistry.

## TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET

REASONABLE FEE

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

## DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 19th April, 1901.



## Antimation.

**M. Powell,  
Ld.,  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.**

**Ladies'  
Footwear.**

**3 SMART  
LINES.**

**Ladies'  
Black Glace  
Kid Oxfords,  
\$6.50.**

**Latest  
Models.**

**Ladies'  
Black Glace  
Strap Shoes,  
\$6.50.**

**Dainty  
Footwear.**

**Ladies'  
Russian-  
leather  
House  
Slippers,  
\$4.25.**

**[Black and Tan.]**

**M. POWELL,  
LTD.,  
General Drapers,  
Furnishers,  
Vaux Road,  
and  
Queen's Road,  
HONGKONG.**

## Consignees.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex  
s.s. "Dordogne" and from Havre  
ex s.s. "Dordogne" and from Bordeaux  
ex s.s. "Dordogne" in connection with  
the above-named vessels are hereby  
informed that their Goods, with the  
exception of Opium, Treasure and  
Valuables are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or extra  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong  
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at  
Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained  
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless  
intimation is received from the Consignees  
before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be  
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed  
after MONDAY, the 7th September, at Noon,  
will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before  
the 7th September, or they will not be re-  
cognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on  
MONDAY, the 7th September, at 3 P.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong 31st August, 1908. [14]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DEV NHA"

FROM BOMBAY, COLUMBO AND  
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
steamer are hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by  
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as  
the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex S.S. "Victoria".

From Australia, ex S.S. "Tara".

From Calcutta, ex S.S. "Borneo".

From Persian Gulf, ex S.S. "N. S. N." and "N. S. N. Co.'s Steamers."

Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
intimation is given to the contrary before  
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 8th instant, at  
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godown for examination by the Consignees  
and the Company's representative at an  
appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godown.

F. J. ARBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong and September, 1908. [15]

"RENT LINE OF STEAMERS."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP,  
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby  
informed that all Goods are being landed  
at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.  
where delivery and/or the wharves delivery  
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godown, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 10th inst. will be  
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the  
17th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godown, where they will be  
examined on the 10th inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st September, 1908. [16]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
CO. (LIMITED).

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAN SANG."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that  
their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remain-  
ing on board after 4 P.M. the 5th inst., will be  
landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. [17]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND  
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,125,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise,  
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on Application).

THE OFFICE OF  
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,  
ATTORNEY, &c.,  
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [18]

## TELEPHONES WITHOUT WIRES.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.

Would it surprise you if, on saying aloud  
that you wondered what a friend thousands of  
miles away was doing, he answered back and  
immediately set your curiosity at rest?

This is not by any means an impossible hap-  
pening of the future. Recent progress in wire-  
less telephony has been so rapid that already  
much may be done which quite a short time  
ago was looked upon by scientific men as be-  
yond the bounds of possibility.

Nylon, in discussing the future of wireless  
telephony, said: "The day will come when  
copper wires, gutta-serena covers, and iron  
binds are only to be found in museums; when  
a person who wishes to speak to a friend, but  
does not know where he is, will call with an  
electrical voice, which will be heard only by  
him who has a similarly tuned electrical ear.  
He will cry, 'Where are you?' and the answer  
will come in his ear, 'I am in the depth of  
a mine, on the summit of the Andes, or on the  
broad ocean.' Or perhaps no voice will reply,  
and he will know that his friend is dead."

That the wireless telephone is already in a  
state suitable for application to commercial  
work may be gathered from the success of the  
experiments carried out a few days ago on  
Horse Common, when Mr. Sanders and Mr.  
Sharman spoke distinctly and with the utmost  
facility over a distance of a third of a mile.  
Their system is based like all modern systems—  
on the use of continuous electrical oscillations,  
and they employ a new and simplified form of  
arc lamp.

ITS SPECIAL USEFULNESS.

The Zénal system, as it is termed, is not so  
complicated; but it could be utilized in a  
large factory, warehouse, or business house  
for purposes of speaking between different  
buildings while for harbour work in shipping  
or military purposes its application could be  
immensely serviceable.

An interesting point in connection with these  
and similar wireless telephone installations is  
that, although the receiver must be "tuned" to  
catch the sounds transmitted, it frequently in-  
tercepts wireless telegraphic messages in a  
perfectly guileless manner. The tapings of  
the Morse code are, in fact, audible through the  
effect of the electrical waves on the telephone  
coils; and telephonic reception of wireless tele-  
graphic messages has indeed been very largely  
used in recent times, as it is easier to catch  
the sounds which represent "dots and dashes"  
than to record the latter in the original way.

The wireless telephone receiver, if provided  
with sufficient regulating arrangement for tun-  
ing, could thus be put to a double purpose,  
which might prove very useful in time of war.

Herr Wink has just demonstrated at Nuern-  
berg how one could, by his remarkable inven-  
tion, accomplish the steering of dirigible bal-  
loons by wireless means. It is equally within  
the bounds of possibility to equip military air-  
ships with wireless telephones day by day the  
weight of the apparatus—that vital factor—is  
being diminished, and who can tell how soon  
it will be made sufficiently light to render pos-  
sible telephonic communication with those who  
navigate the sky?

TESTS BETWEEN BATTLESHIPS.

One great value of wireless telephony lies in  
the fact that an inexperienced man can talk  
by telephone, while a trained operator is re-  
quired for any form of telegraphic work.  
Only recently twenty-eight sets of wireless tele-  
phone apparatus were ordered by the United  
States Government, and tests were carried out  
between the battleships Connecticut and Vir-  
ginia, the distances varying between ten and  
twenty-five miles. Every word spoken was  
distinctly satisfactory. The enterprise of the  
United States Government was thus as success-  
ful as it was legitimate.

One of the most up-to-date wireless stations  
is at the Technical High School of Charlotte-  
burg, and experiments were recently carried  
out there with a portable military station fixed  
thirty kilometres away. Masts were used in-  
stead of masts about six feet in height, and the  
transmission of speech was so perfect that it  
was not even necessary to hold the receiver  
close to the ear.

Practically the whole of the recent advance  
made has been founded on the discovery of a  
method of producing very rapid electrical  
oscillations. The electric arc lamp is employed  
for the purpose, and it is interesting to note  
with what extraordinary properties this modern  
illuminant is endowed. Simon discovered that  
by having a microphone attached to a special  
way to the dynamo which generates the elec-  
tricity for running an arc lamp it is possible to  
make the lamp, while burning, repeat every  
word or sound spoken into the telephone. An  
actual "arc lamp concert" was given at  
Frankfurt, at which the arc was made to speak  
and sing almost like a human being.

It was due to Duddell, three years later, how-  
ever, that the present system was inaugurated,  
for he discovered that the arc lamp could be  
employed to transform an ordinary electric  
current into one which supplied electrical  
oscillations of many thousand per second, such  
as were essential to the successful wireless  
transmission of speech. Poulsen, the Danish  
physicist, made extraordinary progress with  
the system, and by making the arc burn in an  
atmosphere of hydrogen, and using specially  
coiled elements he found it possible to generate  
a current of electricity sending off waves half  
a million to the second.

THE SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATION.

The simplest explanation of the method of  
transmitting speech is as follows:—These  
exceedingly rapid waves are generated at the  
sending station, and the sound waves formed  
in speaking are utilised so to modify them that  
they carry the sound impression with them.  
The waves are sent off by means of an aerial,  
or mast, and thus speech is transmitted in the  
form of electrical waves to anyone who is  
waiting to receive it. The receiving station is  
fitted with an aerial, which collects the  
waves, and these are made to vibrate like

the piece of a telephone. Both sending  
and receiving station can be "tuned,"  
in the manner already adopted in wireless  
telegraphy, so that only the person to whom  
the message is addressed can receive it. This  
is, of course, a matter of vital importance in  
warfare, and at present the most likely applica-  
tions of speech without wires will be to naval  
and army work and shipping.

Asked as to the likelihood of wireless tele-  
phony being adopted by the Post Office, a  
prominent official told me that it was sure to  
be used at some future time for special work,  
though for the ordinary telephonic business it  
could never replace the present system, in which  
two wires are used, insulated from one another.  
But more than one portable wireless telephone  
is on the eve of introduction, which will prove  
invaluable in factories, hospitals, and large  
business houses where speech can be transmit-  
ted with the utmost readiness over a distance  
of five hundred yards or more. Even in this  
compact little apparatus the speaker has the  
power to tune his electrical voice for any par-  
ticular person, so that while everyone is ready to  
receive a wireless order from the "head," the  
latter individual will just speak with whom he  
pleases.

## Public Companies.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEET-  
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the  
above Company will be held at the Company's  
Office, on SATURDAY, the 19th September,  
at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the General Managers, together  
with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June,  
1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will  
be CLOSED from the 8th to the 19th  
September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong 1st September, 1908. [807]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
of the above Society will be held in the  
CITY HALL, on FRIDAY the 25th instant,  
at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the  
Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for  
the year ending 31st August, of electing offi-  
cers for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD,

Acting Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. [809]

## Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
TO-MORROW,  
the 5th September, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their  
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,  
corner of Ice House Street,  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising:—

GOLD DAMASCENE WARE, CARVED  
IVORY FIGURES AND ORNAMENTS,  
OLD BRONZE WARE, BOWLS, VASES,  
BRASS FLOWER POTS, VASES, KIN-  
KOSAN SATSUMA VASES, BOWLS,  
WALL PLATES, INCENSE BURNERS,  
MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAND SCREENS,  
FANGLS, SILK EMBROIDERED WALL  
COVERS, &c., &c.

A SO  
OLD JAPANESE ARMOURS, CLOCKS,  
CARVED WOOD BUDDHAS.

Catalogues will be issued,  
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. [797]

## Estimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask  
ex Factory.

In Bags of 25 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag  
ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [798]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

## Antimation.



**TONIO, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE**

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of  
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children  
and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition  
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.  
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

**CLETEAS** is a MELISSA and MINT cordial  
which surpasses all others by its  
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).  
J. L. B. J. K. M. A. O. R. E. J. & Co., Hongkong.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the Season  
will be held at Happy Valley, TO-  
MORROW, 5th September, 1908, commencing  
at 4 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for  
others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey  
Club or Gymkhana Club.

Club and Spectators in uniform Half-price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hong-  
kong to be present.

Post entries will be accepted for event No. 5.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. [808]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for  
COLONIAL and OVERSEA MEM-  
BERS; it is situated at No. 8, Piccadilly (the  
centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park.

The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception,  
Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge,  
Re-dining Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.

Entrance Fee, Five Guinea, Annual Sub-  
scription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from  
THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,  
84, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1908. [769]

FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chuzalon & Co.),

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment  
of AMERICAN GOODS comprising  
the following:—

SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS,  
SALMON, HOLLIES, CADFISH

BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN

ANCHOVIES, SARDELLES,  
CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [750]

PARIST BREWING COMPANY,  
MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES—  
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY  
SHEWAN & Co.,  
Agents for  
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. [760]

O. C. MOOSA,

1, & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND

SPLENDID STOCK OF

FRENCH MILLINERY,

IN  
VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

IN  
BLACK AND TAN GLACE KID

from the best American Manufacturers.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, & ROBES,

Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS

and JACKETS.

Samples on application Coast

ports orders carefully exempted.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1908. [761]

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1908. [762]

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1908. [763]

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1908. [764]

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1908. [765]



**Intimations.**  
**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
**LIMITED.**  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**AERATED WATER**  
**MANUFACTURERS.**  
**Our STONE**  
**GINGER**  
**BEER**  
is brewed only from the finest  
Jamaica Ginger.

**Pure, Wholesome and**  
**Refreshing.**

It has, since its introduction,  
steadily gained in popularity, and  
we may now fairly claim it to be  
unrivalled.

**PRICE**  
**75 cents per doz.**

Bottles charged for at \$1.20 per  
dozen, and credited in full on being  
returned in good condition.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
**LIMITED.**

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1908.

**NOTICE.**  
All communications intended for publication in  
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee-Hing Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).**  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is  
in accordance with the above. (One copy sent by post  
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.  
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of  
the world is 80 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty  
five cents.

**BIRTHS.**  
On August 30, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife  
of J. P. ROCHIE, of a daughter.  
On August 31, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and  
Mrs. J. T. WYNDHAM BROOKE, a daughter.

**DEATHS.**  
At the Government Civil Hospital, on the  
3rd inst., CARL LESLIE HACK, late of the  
China Imperial Maritime Customs, aged 31  
years. Funeral will pass the Monument at  
9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Friends are  
respectfully invited to attend.

At the Government Civil Hospital, on the  
3rd inst., Police Constable WILLIAM TAYLOR,  
third son of James Taylor, farmer, East Thurston,  
Petershead, Aberdeenshire, N.B., aged  
24 years. Deeply regretted.

On August 29, 1908, at Shanghai, LAURA  
WINNIFRED CLARK, aged 1 year and 9 months,  
beloved daughter of James and Ida Clark, J.  
M. Customs.

On August 30, 1908, at Shanghai, Captain  
DANIEL A. MACDONNELL, Pilot, aged 48  
years.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1908.

**THE MATERIAL PROGRESS**  
**OF CHINA.**

In an interesting article which appears in a  
Northern contemporary reference is made to  
the progress of China, particularly in the  
adoption and development of Western ideas,  
not merely in one direction but all round. It  
is only a few years ago since the Chinese  
Army was little better than a rabble of un-  
disciplined recruits, who could barely be de-  
pend upon in serious crises. Viceroy Yuan Shih-  
kai changed it absolutely into the semblance  
at least of a fighting factor when he reorganised  
the Northern Army and gave it a status even  
in the eyes of the foreign military attaches  
when he invited to view the manoeuvres. In  
South China, that example was by no means

lost and it is matter of general knowledge that  
the two Kwang Provinces have a serviceable  
body of troops to carry into effect the will of the  
authorities. With regard to the Navy, of which  
Admiral Li Chue is the Commander-in-Chief, it  
is these waters, evidences are not wanting that  
there is a real and urgent desire to see it re-  
constituted, so that it may be something more than a  
mere name. The visit of Admiral Sir Arthur  
Moore to the Viceroy of Canton last year un-  
doubtedly had a stimulating effect in opening the  
authorities' vision to the necessity of having an  
effective naval arm if the West River was to be  
adequately policed. And the fact that the local  
Dock Company was entrusted with the work of  
constructing patrol gunboats may be taken as  
proof that Canton, at all events, is sincere in  
her desire to perform those duties for the pro-  
tection of the lives and property of her subjects  
as well as of foreigners, which properly fall  
within her province. Even if it were not that  
the cause of humanity demanded the rigid  
patrolling of the Southern Waterways, it was  
essential in the interests of her own *amour  
propre* that steps should be taken to reduce the  
frequent and sanguinary piracies which occurred,  
unless she was content to see the important  
rivers patrolled by foreign men-of-war. Whether  
the object of the Provincial Government will be  
attained remains to be seen, although recent  
reports regarding the work of pirates on the  
West River are far from satisfactory. Con-  
tinuing its enumeration of several of the chief  
features which mark the advance in Chinese  
official opinion, our contemporary remarks that  
the Board of Education has been active in  
promoting all kinds of schools among the  
people. The Board of Commerce has made a  
beginning in investigating the trade conditions  
throughout the country and in promoting in-  
dustrial undertakings. The Board of Revenue  
has been taking recent steps to organize a new  
uniform system of currency, and to bring  
the expenditure of the Provinces under  
a common system. The Board of Posts and  
Communications is continuing to carry out  
the policy of railway and telegraph extension.  
The Customs Bureau has started a school for  
the training of men for this branch of service,  
and it has also greatly extended the postal  
facilities. Viceroys and Governors throughout  
the Empire have all undertaken new enter-  
prises looking towards reform. There is not a  
single branch of the Government service into  
which change and reform have not been in-  
troduced. And after recording these facts the re-  
cording writer asks: "Why then does progress  
lag, and why is there such a pessimistic feeling  
among so many of the leading men of  
China?" The reason alleged is that no fixed  
policy of introducing reforms has been adopted  
by the Central Government. As occasions  
have arisen, one reform after another  
has been adopted, but no definite purpose  
has ever been formed of adapting the whole  
governmental system of China to the changed  
conditions of modern life. What is need-  
ed, we are told, is the decision to adopt  
a programme for uniform and steady read-  
justment of the whole system of govern-  
ment—executive, legislative and judicial. This  
would ensure the harmonious working of each  
new project with what has gone before; as well  
as with what is to follow. There need be no  
breaking with the valuable methods of the  
past; neither should there be any retaining of  
old customs simply because they are old. New  
and old must be brought together to work  
under a uniform system towards a well defined  
result. There is much truth in these remarks,  
but the writer would seem to have formed the  
idea that the great Empire of China can be  
regenerated in a day. When we regard the  
progress that has been achieved even within  
the last five years and observe the new  
national spirit which has sprung up and  
animates the people, the fact has to be  
admitted that China as a whole has marvel-  
lously advanced, particularly in the Southern  
Provinces, where the people are far more keen-  
witted and self-reliant than their neighbours in  
the North. It is easy to make comparison  
with Japan as to the rate of progress but Japan  
took her half-century to develop while China  
is only at the beginning of her modern history.

By strenuous efforts China is covering her vast  
territory with a network of railways which are  
bound to revolutionise the face of the country;  
bring her people into closer communication  
and develop her natural resources. It is true  
that there has been lamentable dilatoriness in  
proceeding with the work of building, the line  
between Canton and Hankow, but there seems  
to be reason to believe that operations will be  
pushed forward with all speed now that His Ex-  
cellency Chang Chi-tung has been appointed  
chief organizer of the undertaking. In the  
article to which we have referred it is said that  
"At present, many excuses are offered for the  
retention of things which should be abandoned  
on the ground that it is our old national custom.  
When anything new is mooted, it is often  
justified because it is the custom of foreign  
countries. Neither of these excuses can be  
considered justifiable. Both new and old  
should be subjected to the searching inquiry as  
to whether it accords with a fixed governmental  
policy which has been carefully planned. The  
most urgent of all tasks before the Central

Government at the present time is the formu-  
lating of this general plan in which old  
and new can assume their proper positions." While  
that is correct to a certain extent it par-  
takes of the nature of a half-truth. It cannot  
be gainsaid for a single moment that China,  
and naturally we refer to the South in particu-  
lar, is fast discarding old ideas and assimilating  
the commercial wisdom of the West. The  
people themselves are now capable of combina-  
tion, and powerful combination, to achieve a  
certain purpose, and there is less inter-  
ference than ever before. That in itself is an  
evidence of the advanced views held by the  
intelligent section of the Chinese, and it is  
through their actions and following the prin-  
ciples enunciated by them that the mass of the  
people will be influenced and guided. If Rome  
was not built in a day how can it be expected  
that China can emerge from her shell in a  
decade, unless the accompaniment of a social  
cataclysm was contemplated?

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**  
THE French Mail of the 4th August was de-  
livered in London on the 3rd inst.  
A DISPATCH from Peking reports that the new  
Russian Minister was expected to arrive there  
on the 30th ultimo.  
ONE sergeant, Army Ordnance Corps, wife  
and child, arrived in the Command for duty  
on 2nd instant from Colombo per s.s. *Danania*.  
WITH reference to recently current rumours,  
the N. C. D. News understands that legal pro-  
ceedings will shortly be instituted in the matter  
of the charges that have been publicly made  
against his Honour Judge Willey.

It has been known to the police for some  
time past that the loafers of the city were in the  
habit of making Blake Garden their sleeping  
grounds, but they could do nothing, as the  
"night birds" were nearly always aware of  
their approach and, of course, made themselves  
scarce. At about three o'clock this morning,  
Policeman Elridge, having got the "tip" paid  
a visit to the gardens and arrested five men,  
who were found fast asleep on the seats, or on  
the grass. The accused were each fined \$2  
when brought before Mr. J. B. Kemp to-day.

THE following notice to mariners has been  
issued at Shanghai:—Yangtsze River—Confucius  
Channel—alteration in buoyage.—Notice is  
hereby given that the following changes in the  
positions of buoys marking the Confucius  
Channel have been made:—South-east Spit  
Buoy (gas-lighted) is now moored in 36 feet at  
low water of spring tides. From the Buoy,  
South-west Beacon bears N. 23° E. distant 3.9  
miles. Action Buoy is now moored in 66 feet  
of water at low water of spring tides. From the  
Buoy, South-west Beacon bears S. 83° E. distant  
5.7 miles. All bearings given are magnetic.

IN the Supreme Court, this morning, Mr. Justice  
Gompertz presiding, three claims were brought  
against the Imperial Brewing Company,  
Wong-nai-chong Road. Judgment in each  
claim was entered for the plaintiffs. The first  
action was brought by Mr. A. F. Weiss, the  
brewer, for \$400 for wages. The two other  
items were brought by Messrs. Lane, Crawford  
and Company to recover \$265.53 and by  
Messrs. Mayasaka and Company for \$145.50,  
being for goods sold and delivered. Mr. E.  
Davidson, Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, who  
appeared for the Brewing Company, consented  
to judgment. He asked for a stay of execution  
until liquidation proceedings were begun. This  
was granted.

**A LADY'S PREDICAMENT.**  
HER RICKSHA STRUCK BY A TRAM  
ON THE PRAYA EAST.  
Mrs. Cecilia Cooper, a young woman who  
resides at 2, Observation Place, related to Mr.  
J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, to-day, a most  
painful adventure which she underwent on the  
Praya East yesterday. As evidence Mrs. Cooper  
showed a couple of bruises on her face, and  
informed the Court that she had also received  
several cuts about the leg. In the dock were  
two ricksha coolies, whom Mrs. Cooper accus-  
ed of being responsible for her injuries, by their  
negligence.

"I engaged a ricksha in town yesterday to  
return home," the complainant said. "While  
going along the Praya East I called the coolie's  
attention to the fact that a tram was coming  
up from behind, but he paid no attention.  
Again I told him to move off the lines, but  
still no notice was paid; until, finally, when he  
started to move he could not get away in time,  
owing to the presence of the second defendant's  
ricksha, which was on the wrong side of the  
road." The tram struck her ricksha and over-  
turned it, throwing her on the road, and causing  
her the injuries, already mentioned.  
His Worship found that there was negligence  
shown, and ordered each coolie to pay com-  
pensation \$15.

**THE TENYO MARU ON FIRE.**  
**RESULT OF HARBOUR REGULATIONS.**  
Tokio, August 31.  
As the T. K. K. S. *Tenyo Maru* was proceed-  
ing on her voyage outside Yokohama yester-  
day afternoon, an outbreak of fire was discovered  
in her forward stowage hold. The outbreak was  
the result of the Yokohama harbour regulations  
which forbade the discharge of oily water.  
The damage done was slight. Repairs are  
completed, and the *Tenyo Maru* left for San  
Francisco this afternoon.—N. C. D. News.

**THE CHINA SQUADRON.**  
Weihaiwei, August 28.  
The past week has been a busy one with the  
Fleet, as each ship has completed her Heavy  
Gun Layer's Test, and has filled up with coal  
in readiness for the northern cruise. The *Kant*  
carried out her H. G. Layer's Test on Thursday.  
Her record is as follows:—  
Twelve 6" Guns..... 101 rounds 63 hits.  
Average per gun..... 8.4 " 525 "  
Best shot P. O. McGuinness 10 " 7 "  
The *Shonmouth* was to have fired on Friday,  
but, owing to the squally weather and heavy  
sea, it was postponed till Monday when she  
completed her H. G. Layer's Test as follows:—  
Twelve 6" guns..... 86 rounds 55 hits.  
Average per gun..... 7.18 " 458 "  
Best shot P. O. Pike..... 9 " 8 "  
On Tuesday H.M.S. *Bedford* carried out  
both her Heavy and Light Q. F. Gun Layer's  
Tests:—  
H. G. Layer's Test..... 13 rounds 7 hits.  
Best shot P. O. Strang..... 7 " 4 "  
Light Q. F. 12 Pr..... 31 " 14 "  
Best shot, Lead, Seaman..... 9 " 5 "  
During the week the Royal Marines have  
carried out their annual contest for the Royal  
Marine Jewel and also Royal Marine Officers  
Cup (Team).  
The first ten in the Jewel Competition were:—  
1. Capt. Fletcher..... H.M.S. *Monmouth*..... 88  
2. Gar. Blackman..... " *King Alfred*..... 83  
3. Lieut. Knight..... " *Bedford*..... 84  
4. Pte. Thorne..... " *King Alfred*..... 82  
5. Maj. Garrett..... " "..... 81  
6. Pte. Richmond..... " *Bedford*..... 81  
7. " Harmsworth..... " "..... 81  
8. L. Cpl. Fleetwood..... " *Tamar*..... 80  
9. L. Cpl. Taylor..... " *Kent*..... 80  
10. Sgt. Lamberton..... " *King Alfred*..... 79  
Royal Marine Officers Cup (Team).  
Winners of Cup..... H.M.S. *King Alfred* 65 points  
and 516  
Winner of \$12..... H.M.S. *Bedford*..... 55 "  
(H.M.S. *Monmouth*)  
58 " *H.M.S. Bedford* (and team)  
(H.M.S. *King Alfred*)  
(and team)..... 53 "  
The *Alacrity*, flying the flag of the Com-  
mander-in-Chief, returned from a shooting trip  
to Shanghai on Thursday evening.—N. C.  
D. News.

**S.S. "SOROGON" SOLD.**  
**PURCHASED BY A FRENCH FIRM.**  
The s.s. *Sorogon*, which, as we have stated  
on previous occasions, is a valuable floating  
asset of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock  
Co., Ltd., has been sold. Negotiations for the  
sale and purchase of the handy-sized vessel  
were, of necessity, conducted with due regard  
to secrecy, and it was not until late yesterday  
afternoon that we came by sufficient reliable  
information to warrant our approaching repre-  
sentatives of the Dock Co. to speak to the  
authenticity of the report for publication.  
For some time past inquiries from several  
quarters were made for the purchase of the  
*Sorogon*; these from the Philippines being the  
most persistent and approximating nearest the  
vessel's idea of the steamer's value. She was a  
Philippine vessel and is admirably adapted  
for the inter-island trade.  
Chinese interested in the shipping trade have  
also cast an eye on the *Sorogon*, but as they  
would not go beyond a certain figure they have  
been forestalled in her purchase by a local firm  
of ship-brokers acting under instructions from a  
French firm of ship agents. We understand  
that when the steamer is refitted she will be  
employed on the Southern coastal trade for  
which she is eminently suited in size, tonnage  
and draft.  
On the occasion of our reporter's visit to the  
Kowloon yards, after the typhoon, last month,  
he made reference to the s.s. *Sorogon* in these  
terms: "Shored up against the side of the stone  
pier lies the hull of the erstwhile Manila inter-  
island trader s.s. *Sorogon*, which went down off  
the Dock quay on the 18th September, 1906.  
It will be remembered that she was refloated  
and subsequently sold to the Dock Company  
which has in her a convertible asset as soon as  
the much looked for revival in the shipping  
trade becomes an accomplished fact." The  
prescience of the remark did not take long to  
assert itself, for within a month of the  
publication of the paragraph we are now in  
a position to report the sale of the vessel.  
At the time of her foundering two years ago  
the *Sorogon* was completing extensive repairs  
in Kowloon, and was ready to receive her new  
boilers when she was struck by the typhoon  
and sank in deep water under the sheer-legs.  
The story of the operations attending the re-  
floating of the vessel presented many interest-  
ing features, as it will be recalled how the Ad-  
miralty, desirous of giving the Naval divers a  
practical test in work under water, actually lent  
their men to assist the Dock staff in the opera-  
tions. Then the dredger *Cavon River* was  
also employed in a novel duty for a vessel of her  
type, for she was used by the salvaging party as  
a sort of auxiliary vessel wherefrom the divers  
carried out their arduous task. When the  
*Sorogon* was refloated it was found that she  
sustained comparatively little damage. She was  
abandoned to the underwriters and sold by  
Messrs. Jorge and Co., who were the Hong-  
kong agents for the Manila owners, to the  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. for the  
sum of \$4,000, exclusive of the cost of the new  
boilers. Now that the *Sorogon* has been sold  
work has already been taken in hand for re-  
fitting the vessel according to specifications  
answering to the requirements of the special  
trade in which she will be employed. It  
is not expected that the overhauling of  
the vessel will be a work of any considerable  
time, having regard to the fact that the new  
boilers are all ready to be fitted into the hull  
as soon as she is launched.  
The figure mentioned to our representative  
as the purchase price of the *Sorogon* ready for  
sea should leave a fair margin of profit to the  
vendors. At the same time it is considerably  
under anything the vessel could be bought for  
in the home market with the present rate of  
silver exchange.

**NOTION FOR JUDGMENT.**  
**INTERESTING ARGUMENT IN COURT.**  
On the 24th August, the Chief Justice,  
readers will remember, gave his decision in  
the action brought by the Hip On Insurance  
Exchange and Loan Company, Limited, and  
the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Ex-  
change and Trading Company, Limited,  
against the two sons of Mr. Li Sing—Li Po  
Yung, and Li Po Kam—in which they sought  
to claim \$11,524.94 which had been paid into  
Court in connection with certain property.  
Judgment was entered for Li Po Yung and Li  
Po Kam on the claim with costs, and in favour  
of Li Po Yung with costs on the counter-claim,  
and formal judgment was entered. In deliver-  
ing judgment, his Lordship said:—"What  
the form of the order will be must be  
argued, as it may become a very com-  
plicated matter. The question of redemption  
of the Hongkong Fire Company's mortgage  
was much insisted on. I am not sure that it  
will arise; it depends on the attitude taken up  
by the company, who may be willing to have it  
transferred to the new owners. But this in  
turn depends on many other considerations.  
When the parties are ready, the form of the  
order can be made the subject of a special  
motion for judgment."  
Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who appeared for  
the Hip On and the other company (the un-  
successful parties) moved in the Supreme  
Court, this forenoon, that judgment be entered  
in his favour. Counsel proceeded to argue at  
length. His next step was to read bits of evi-  
dence from documents which were before him,  
when Mr. Slade interrupted, and called upon  
Mr. Pollock to read the whole thing, and not  
to leave out important parts.  
Mr. Pollock proceeded, unheeding the check,  
but Mr. Slade called his friend to attention  
again, whereupon senior Counsel retorted that  
he was conducting his own case; that he was  
not leaving out any important points, and that  
he thought it very discomfiting of his friend to  
interrupt him.  
Mr. Slade returned that he did not think it  
was discomfiting to interrupt when his friend  
was reading parts here and there and omitting  
parts which were important.  
Mr. Pollock—If my friend would leave me  
to conduct my own case—  
The Chief Justice put a temporary stop to  
the "breeze" by reminding Mr. Pollock that  
that had been given already.  
Mr. Pollock—That is the motion I am mak-  
ing.  
The Chief Justice asked how he could draw  
up an order when he had already given judg-  
ment. He thought Mr. Pollock out of order.  
Mr. Pollock said that the judgment on the  
face of it was purely inconsistent.  
The Chief Justice—You ought to have  
brought the motion for an order.  
Mr. Pollock was understood to say that the  
judgment was given on the question of costs.  
The Chief Justice—I think you are wrong.  
Mr. Pollock—I would like to know what  
your Lordship think is right.  
The Chief Justice—I think you are out of  
order.  
Mr. Slade argued that his friend having re-  
leased one of the defendants, having refused to  
prosecute him, he now wanted to "skin" the  
other defendant, whom they wanted to pay  
twice over.  
After further discussion his Lordship reserved  
his decision on the point.

**ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER IN**  
**CUSTODY.**  
**ACCUSED OF SWINDLING A SHOP ACCOUNTANT.**  
A Chinaman, well dressed, and having the  
appearance of a shop *fok*, was given in cus-  
tody of the police yesterday afternoon by the  
accountant of a firm at 145, Bonham Strand,  
on a charge of swindling. This charge was  
interpreted by the police as passing counter-  
feit coins.  
It was alleged by the shop accountant that  
the coolie called at his business house yester-  
day under the pretext of making a purchase. He  
paid for the article he wanted with a dollar note,  
received his change, and proceeded to leave  
the premises. When he reached the door,  
however, he did not like the article he had pur-  
chased, and returning to the accountant placed  
the parcel, together with the change, on the  
counter, and demanded back his dollar bill,  
alleging that he had paid twice too much for  
the stuff. To avoid any trouble the bill was  
returned, and the coolie left. A few minutes  
later, the accountant discovered that the money  
he had received from the coolie was counterfeit.  
The alarm was given, and a number of *foks*  
went in search of the man, whom they found  
standing at the corner of the street. He was at  
once seized. The coolie, who gave the name of  
Fook Sam, was charged in the Police Court,  
to-day, with the offence. He was remanded,  
bail being allowed to the sum of \$500.

**CRICKET.**  
The Cricket Season in Kowloon will open  
to-morrow when a friendly match will be  
played between the K. C. C. and the Civil Service  
C. C. commencing at 2.30. The following will  
represent Kowloon—C. E. Libeard, J. P.  
Robinson, W. Edwards, C. Jeffries, H. Daw-  
bury, J. Clelland, W. J. Edwards, J. W. Lander,  
H. C. Clemens, S. Gregory, and J. H. Mead  
(Capt.).  
The following teams will meet in a practice  
game on the H. K. C. Club's ground to-morrow  
afternoon, commencing at 2 p.m.:—Capt. H. M.  
Beasley, R. A. Messers, C. T. Beath, A. A. Clax-  
ton, J. H. Chalmers, W. Edwards, Corpl.  
Gooding, 3rd Mid, Lt. G. R. Home, 3rd Mid,  
Messrs. H. Hancock, H. R. Makin, T. E.  
Pearce, and E. B. Reed, Against—Messrs.  
A. C. Brown, E. W. Day, E. A. Fowler, R.  
Hancock, E. H. Madi, A. E. Landon, H. C.  
Lath, Capt. Oliver, 3rd Mid, Messrs. A. W. J.  
Parker, F. H. H. Stevens, and W. C. D. Turner.

**Parliament for China.**  
**THE IMPERIAL DECREE.**  
TO PREPARE FOR THE CONSTITUTION.  
Peking, August 27.  
Decree of H. I. M. the Emperor, in com-  
pliance with the Command of the Empress  
Dowager, acknowledging the receipt of a code  
of Constitutional Laws drafted by the Hsiao-  
chen Fien-ch'uan (Department for the In-  
vestigation of the principles of Constitutional  
Government). The Laws are very complete  
and are in accordance with the requirements of  
the subject. The lines of duty incumbent on  
all, high and low, are clearly laid down in these  
Laws.  
The department has also submitted to the  
Throne constitutional schemes that should be  
carried into effect before the opening of a  
Parliament. It is certain that before constitu-  
tional government can satisfy, or have any  
effect upon the nation, drastic measures must  
be taken to reform the Empire thoroughly.  
We, therefore, hereby order the Department to  
promulgate the said constitutional reform sche-  
mes among the Heads of the various Yamen  
in the Capital, the Viceroys and Governors  
of provinces and their subordinates. The  
officials are to carry these schemes into effect  
within their respective jurisdictions and to  
report to the Throne every six months upon  
what they have done in the preceding months.  
The said Department is to see that all  
officials whether within the Capital or without  
carry out these schemes properly. Should any  
officials be found disobeying Our Commands  
they will be punished severely and without  
leniency. Let it be understood that We will  
not tolerate for a moment any delinquency on  
the part of the officials. Under the difficult  
circumstances through which the country is passing it  
should be the clear duty of every official to  
exert himself to assist Us in reforming the  
Empire. Let it be made known that nine years  
are given as the limit of time for carrying out  
these reform schemes. The Constitutional  
Laws will then be definitely decided upon by  
Us and the date for the opening of the Parlia-  
ment will also be announced by that time.  
The metropolitan and provincial officials are  
also commanded to lose no time in diffu-  
sing the knowledge of local self-government  
among the people, so as to enable them to  
govern the country in future.  
Proper care must be taken to prevent the  
evil work and insidious rumours which had  
characters are constantly seeking to spread  
about, in order to disturb the peace and to  
cause trouble. We look to the officials of  
the Empire to put forth their whole hearts  
in carrying through these reforms, so that the  
State may become stronger and stronger. Let  
these Our Commands be made known to every  
one in the Empire.

August 28.  
(1) Hsu Chien is appointed Director of the  
High Court of Investigation in the Capital.  
(2) Hsu Hui is appointed Judge of the Peking  
Common Law Court.  
August 29.  
(1) Wang Ta-hsi (who is at present in En-  
gland studying the Government and Constitu-  
tion of that country) is appointed Senior Vice-  
President of the Ministry of Posts and Com-  
munications. Pending Wang's arrival in  
Peking, Wu Yü-shen (one of the two Directors  
of the Peking Granaries) is to act for him *ad  
interim* in addition to his (Wu's) usual duties.  
(2) Lin Shao-nien (Governor of Honan) is  
appointed a Director of the Peking Granaries  
and Wu Chung-hsi is appointed Governor of  
Honan. Pending Wu's arrival in Kailien  
(capital of Honan) Chu Shou-yung is to act in  
his stead for the time being.  
(3) Shen Tseung-chih is appointed Acting  
Governor of Anhui.  
(4) Mao Ching-fan is appointed Provincial  
Treasurer of Kiangsu and Fan Kung-hsi is  
appointed Superintendent of Education for  
Kantou.

**CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM SCHEMES.**  
The following are some of the constitutional  
reform schemes that are to be carried into  
effect within the next nine years.  
1st year.—To establish provincial assemblies.  
To promulgate local self-government regu-  
lations. To adjust financial matters. To revise  
the laws governing Manchus in order to do  
away with the evils of racial jealousy. To take  
a census of the people.  
2nd year.—To promulgate laws regulating  
the election of the members of Provincial  
Assemblies. To promulgate the regulations for  
the Tseé ényuan (Imperial Assembly).  
3rd year.—To regulate the election of its mem-  
bers. To find out the annual amount of the ex-  
penditure and income of the Empire. To de-  
termine methods of judicial procedure.  
4th year.—To convene the Tseé ényuan  
promulgate the new criminal code of laws,  
promulgate regulations for the reorganization  
of the official system.  
5th year.—To promulgate Common Law.  
6th year.—To promulgate rules of judicial  
procedure.  
7th year.—To draw up a Budget.  
8th year.—To fix the amount of money  
required for the expenses of the Imperial  
hold.  
9th year.—To promulgate Constitutional  
Laws. To publish Institutes of the Imperi-  
al hold. To promulgate laws regulat-  
ing elementary election.

A FIGHT which took place yester-  
day between a number of coolies and two  
who were employed on board the  
*Nicomedia*, resulted in the arrest of  
it was stated that the trouble was  
due to the coolies' interfering with  
the painters, who painted the ship  
accused were arraigned in the  
to-day, charged with assault  
were found guilty and ordered



## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## SERIOUS AFFRAY IN SHANGHAI.

## FOREIGN CONSTABLES WOUNDED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 4th September.

Another serious affray occurred here last night between Japanese sailors.

Members of the Municipal police who proceeded to suppress the street brawl were set upon by the sailors. In the melee two foreign constables were wounded.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER.

## TAOTAI WEN'S SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd September.

The Imperial Government has decided to appoint an official in Canton for transacting business having relations with foreigners.

Government recommend that the appointment be offered to Im Ku.

[Acting upon the suggestion of the authorities in Peking, Viceroy Chang of Canton has telegraphed to Im Ku to proceed South to assume the duties of the office in succession to Taotai Wen Tsung Yao. This appointment does not, however, dispose of Mr. Fung Wa-chung's candidature for office in the Foreign Affairs Bureau as reported in our columns last week. We understand that Mr. Fung has active supporters in Canton for his selection to the Foreign Bureau and his chances are as good as those of any of his opponents for the assistantship to the Foreign Commissioner.—Ed., H.K.T.]

## CAPITAL OF KWANGSI.

## NANNING PROPOSAL REVIVED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd September.

The Imperial Government contemplate the transfer of the seat of Government in Kwangsi province from Kweilin to Nanning.

Telegraphic instructions have been despatched to Viceroy Chang to report on the advisability or otherwise of the proposed change.

[Continued.]

## Morocco.

LONDON, 2nd September.

Germany has informed the signatories to the Algeiras Convention that she considers the speedy recognition of Mulai Hafid as Sultan as being best for the pacification of Morocco.

Later.

The French press regards the return of the German Consul to Fez as an unfriendly and aggressive act.

Mulai Hafid has been enthusiastically proclaimed Sultan at Ujda.

The French authorities remained neutral.

## The Gale in Great Britain.

The gale in Great Britain reached a velocity of seventy miles an hour, and did great damage to crops and property.

Telegraphic communication with the Continent is still interrupted, and intending channel passengers have been warned not to cross.

## The U. S. Elections.

The Republicans have won the State elections at Vermont by a majority of 28,000, the smallest of any Presidential year since 1860.

The Vermont result has hitherto invariably indicated the trend of the Presidential election.

## THE TOKIO EXHIBITION.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Tokio, August 31.

There were protest against the postponement of the Tokyo Exhibition. But other than this it is a significant indication of the Japanese endeavours to obtain some readjustment.

Roosevelt, in reply to a communication on the postponement of the exhibition, declared that he fully appreciated Japan's financial policy.

## POLICE OFFICERS' UNTIMELY END.

## SUDDEN DEATH DUE TO SUNSTROKE.

Through the death of Police Constable William Taylor, which took place in the Government Civil Hospital, some time last night the Police force of Hongkong has lost a most promising officer, and its members a staunch friend.

The circumstances surrounding the death of this popular officer are most pathetic. Police Constable Taylor had been stationed at No. 6 Police Station, the Peak, for some time, and on the 1st instant was transferred to headquarters. Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning P. C. Taylor was sent out on special duty at the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's wharf. He appeared to be in his usual spirits, and no complaint had been heard to make. He remained on duty at the wharf until about noon. On his way to the Central Station he called in at the Fire Brigade Station to consult a brother officer about a hunting expedition which was to have been held shortly. P. C. Taylor sat on his friend's bed, while the friend busied himself about the room, listening to what was being said. Suddenly Taylor stopped speaking, and he was seen to fall back on the bed and then a second or so later he rolled to the floor. He was picked up by his friend and replied on the bed and on this occasion he was seized by a violent fit of vomiting, from which he soon recovered. For a while he seemed better and complained of feeling bad about the head. A glass of soda water was handed him, but he did not have the time to drink much of it when he was seized with an attack again, and collapsed. Hurriedly, an ambulance was called and the unfortunate man conveyed to hospital. He became unconscious during the night, and died, as already stated, before midnight. Death was due to sunstroke.

The deceased was quite a young man, being twenty-four years of age. He came to Hongkong two years ago to join the local force, having been drafted from the Aberdeen Police. Prior to this he was with his father in a dairy farm at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. He was a native of East Thunderson, Peterhead, N.B., and his sudden demise will come as a shock to many, owing to the man's sterling qualities and the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. He leaves his parents in the Homeland, and a brother—P. C. 94 A. K. Taylor—who is also a member of the local force—to mourn his loss. The funeral took place this afternoon under Masonic rites and the cortege was followed by a squad of police officers and many civilians.

## THE STATUS OF TEACHERS IN CHINA.

## PREVENTION OF DISPUTES BETWEEN CHINESE AND FOREIGNERS.

For the purpose of preventing disputes between the Chinese authorities and foreigners employed as teachers and instructors by the Provincial Governments, the Ministry of Education has drawn up some new rules, which have been sanctioned by the Empress Dowager for the control of foreign teachers in China. The following are the most important points:—

1.—Without the sanction of this Ministry, no foreign subjects can be employed to act as teachers in any of the modern schools or colleges. In the case of military instructors or advisers, the permission of the Ministry of War is necessary in addition to the sanction of this Ministry.

2.—Foreign teachers or instructors should not interest themselves in litigation between Chinese and foreigners, or in any affairs outside their educational duties.

3.—The salaries of teachers and instructors shall be paid either in Chinese Government dollars coined in the central mint of the Ministry of Finance at Tientsin or any other Chinese silver coin regardless of the currency of any other country.

4.—Foreign teachers or instructors cannot leave their schools or colleges or resign unless three months' notice is given beforehand. In case of sickness of more than fifteen days, they must find suitable substitutes whose pay, etc., must be settled privately. If sick teachers or instructors cannot find suitable substitutes, then the director of the schools or colleges must do so and during the period, one-half of the sick teachers' pay will be deducted to pay substitutes.

5.—Foreign teachers must obey the instructions of the director and the head-master with regard to educational affairs.

6.—In order to secure the services of capable men Viceroy and Governors and other high authorities must not employ any foreign teachers or instructors without strong recommendations.

7.—Foreign teachers must only be entrusted with the teaching of civil and military subjects; care must be taken that their influence in other matters is not allowed to be felt.

8.—Upon satisfactory conclusion of their agreements the Chinese Government, in addition to the usual passage money, will give the teachers or instructors three months' extra pay. Copies of the above new rules have been sent to the various Provincial Governments, including Manchuria and Mongolia, by H. E. Chang Chih-tung, Comptroller-General of the Ministry of Education, and they are already in force.—N. C. D. News.

ANOTHER richsha coolie—making about the twentieth in a fortnight—was prosecuted in the Police Court, this morning, for demanding more than his legal fare. In addition defendant was also charged with assaulting Mr. J. M. Xavier, an assistant engineer of the P.W.D., who appeared as complainant in both cases. The latter charge was not proved, and that was dismissed. On the other charge the coolie—Lu Cheung Ho—was fined \$5.

THE BOSTON S.S. CO.'S PACIFIC SERVICE.

The Victoria (B.C.) Daily Colonist wrote as follows on July 30.—Practical confirmation of the story to the effect that the Boston S.S. Company's big liners *Tremont* and *Shawmut* were to be withdrawn from the Oriental trade is offered by the issuance of new schedule for the service by Waterhouse and Company, in which the sailings of the two liners are taken by other cargo steamers. The *Tacoma* is to replace the *Tremont* the British tramp steamer *Craigvar*, 3,569 tons, has evidently been substituted. The charter of the *Craigvar* was made known a day or two ago. Under the new schedule she is to depart from Tacoma on Aug. 15 and from Seattle four days later. The *Craigvar* is at present discharging coal for the government at Honolulu. She has been fixed on time. Another steamer, whose name has not yet been made public, will also be placed on this run. In shipping circles it is surmised to be the *Borealis*, one of the Waterhouse-Weir line, now en route to San Francisco from Australia. This vessel is to be here during the latter part of August, steaming from here Sept. 5 and from Seattle for the Orient Sept. 9. Following these two, the schedule for the balance of the year is as follows, the date being that of departure from Tacoma, each to put to sea from Seattle four days later:—*Superie*, Sept. 25; *Kumera*, Oct. 15; *Imrie*, Nov. 6; *Craigvar*, Nov. 26; steamer (name unannounced), Dec. 18. This new arrangement provides for a steamer every twenty days on the run to the Philippines. As heretofore the ports of call will be Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Manila and Hongkong. Returning, the steamer will make Shanghai when sufficient cargo offers and also call at Japanese ports. The *Imrie* which loaded most of her cargo here, leaves Seattle for Japan, China and Manila this week, taking the place of the American steamer *Shawmut*, which is disengaged pending decision of the Government regarding her purchase. Longshoremen began to discharge the *Tremont* yesterday and work will be rushed to taking her freight out. By tomorrow night it is expected that the liner will be empty. In the meantime she is being painted and placed in shape for the inspection which she will undergo at the hands of the board of naval experts appointed to examine the two vessels. The withdrawal of the *Tremont* means that in a year and a half five American steamers have been taken off this run and replaced by the same number of British steamers. The *Tremont* and *Shawmut* formerly ran in conjunction with the *Lyra*, *Hyades* and *Niada*. The last three were the first taken off, and for months it has been rumored that the passenger liners *Shawmut* and *Tremont* were to follow. This report had at last proved true. The vessels procured for the run are smaller than the big Americans, but will probably be of ample size to handle the business. They will not carry passengers.

## MARINE COURT.

## EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.M., Harbour Master, Police-Sergeant George Jackson charged Mr. Wolfgang Horn, master of the Norwegian steamship *Spir*, and Wing Sing, of 31, Wing Lok Street, the agent or charterer of the same ship, with unlawfully attempting to leave the waters of the Colony after having obtained a port clearance with a number of passengers greater than that allowed by the said port clearance on the 3rd instant. The first defendant denied the charge while the second defendant admitted the offence.

It was stated by prosecutor that at 3.30 p.m. yesterday, he boarded the *Spir*. He demanded from the master the port clearance, which allowed only twelve passengers. He counted twenty passengers in presence of the master—an excess of eight.

It was stated by the master that he told Wing Sing, his charterer, that he would not take more than twelve passengers. Despite this, more than twelve passengers came on board before the vessel's departure.

Wing Sing's statement was to the effect that it was a mistake on the part of his *job*. It was further stated by the master that he informed Wing Sing two days beforehand that he could only take twelve passengers, and he repeated his order again yesterday before the passengers came on board.

The first defendant was fined to cents while Wing Sing had to pay \$240 to the Court.

Mr. C. G. Hill, assistant engineer of the Electric Tramway Company, detected a coolie, yesterday, leaving the power house with two pieces of brake. The coolie, who was immediately given in charge, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the Police Court, to-day.

THE BOSTON S.S. CO.'S PACIFIC SERVICE.

The Victoria (B.C.) Daily Colonist wrote as follows on July 30.—Practical confirmation of the story to the effect that the Boston S.S. Company's big liners *Tremont* and *Shawmut* were to be withdrawn from the Oriental trade is offered by the issuance of new schedule for the service by Waterhouse and Company, in which the sailings of the two liners are taken by other cargo steamers. The *Tacoma* is to replace the *Tremont* the British tramp steamer *Craigvar*, 3,569 tons, has evidently been substituted. The charter of the *Craigvar* was made known a day or two ago. Under the new schedule she is to depart from Tacoma on Aug. 15 and from Seattle four days later. The *Craigvar* is at present discharging coal for the government at Honolulu. She has been fixed on time. Another steamer, whose name has not yet been made public, will also be placed on this run. In shipping circles it is surmised to be the *Borealis*, one of the Waterhouse-Weir line, now en route to San Francisco from Australia. This vessel is to be here during the latter part of August, steaming from here Sept. 5 and from Seattle for the Orient Sept. 9. Following these two, the schedule for the balance of the year is as follows, the date being that of departure from Tacoma, each to put to sea from Seattle four days later:—*Superie*, Sept. 25; *Kumera*, Oct. 15; *Imrie*, Nov. 6; *Craigvar*, Nov. 26; steamer (name unannounced), Dec. 18. This new arrangement provides for a steamer every twenty days on the run to the Philippines. As heretofore the ports of call will be Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Manila and Hongkong. Returning, the steamer will make Shanghai when sufficient cargo offers and also call at Japanese ports. The *Imrie* which loaded most of her cargo here, leaves Seattle for Japan, China and Manila this week, taking the place of the American steamer *Shawmut*, which is disengaged pending decision of the Government regarding her purchase. Longshoremen began to discharge the *Tremont* yesterday and work will be rushed to taking her freight out. By tomorrow night it is expected that the liner will be empty. In the meantime she is being painted and placed in shape for the inspection which she will undergo at the hands of the board of naval experts appointed to examine the two vessels. The withdrawal of the *Tremont* means that in a year and a half five American steamers have been taken off this run and replaced by the same number of British steamers. The *Tremont* and *Shawmut* formerly ran in conjunction with the *Lyra*, *Hyades* and *Niada*. The last three were the first taken off, and for months it has been rumored that the passenger liners *Shawmut* and *Tremont* were to follow. This report had at last proved true. The vessels procured for the run are smaller than the big Americans, but will probably be of ample size to handle the business. They will not carry passengers.

## GYMKHANA NOTES.

## SELECTION FOR THE EVENTS.

It was not until late this afternoon—at three o'clock to be precise—when a friend asked me for a few "tips" for the gymkhana which is to be held to-morrow, that I was reminded that I had a duty to perform for your paper.

For the past few weeks very little training work has been carried on, owing to two things—the unsettled state of the track, and the unruly state of the elements. But notwithstanding these disadvantages which the owners of ponies have had to contend with a few times were taken, but were not of much consequence.

To-morrow's gymkhana should be a very sporting event, and should be favoured with fine weather, a large attendance is assured.

According to the programme, which I have before me there are seven entries for the first event—the Five Furlong Race. This event remains between Kingston, who is being ridden at 150 lbs, and Ard Patrick (157 lbs.).

The Gymkhana Stakes—the race of the afternoon—should be considered that of Coxcomb, but Blue Nile must not go out of reckoning.

For the Welter Race, for which there are three entries, Mr. Lesson's mount is worth backing.

The mile race should produce a good field. If Sidler, Dhurstar, he should win. If not, the Rose.

The last race rests with Astral. Gym.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## SILVER DOLLAR PIECES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Canton, 3rd September.

Though great vigilance has been exercised by the Canton officials in preventing traders from withdrawing the silver dollar pieces recently issued by the Canton Mint to a large number for local circulation, either for the purpose of exportation or melting down for profit, it is found that the number of these coins seemingly continues to decrease day by day, and are becoming more and more scarce in the Canton market. It is concluded by the authorities that some traders might be trafficking in the standard coins by exporting them from Canton, and the Canton Mint officials are therefore instructed to investigate the matter and to devise means to check the practice, and at the same time to offer large rewards for the apprehension of the offenders.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The collection of the 2nd call on railway shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company at \$1.50 each by the different charitable institutions which was commenced on the 1st day of the 7th moon, does not appear to be promising at all. For the whole of the 7th moon the amount collected by the Wei Hing Institutions was 31,000 taels, Kwang Chai 15,000 taels, Kwang Yuen 10,500 taels, Oi Yuk 10,600 taels, Shung Ching 8,300 taels, Ming Shin 2,800 taels, Shui Shin 820 taels and the Chamber of Commerce 8,050 taels; total 87,300 taels. From the above can be seen the apparent apathy shown in the affairs of the Company by the general body of shareholders. In the year 1904, when the Company was started, a few millions of dollars were collected in a short space of time, but now the collection of the 2nd call can only bring in a sum of 100,000 taels in a whole month. This, is, no doubt, the outcome of the working of the Company being unsatisfactory to the shareholders and the Imperial Government's decision that the railway should be put under official control through the appointment of H. E. Chang Chih-tung as superintendent of the railway.

## PROMOTION.

It is learnt in Mandarin circles here that the present Salt Comptroller, Ting Nai Yeung, will be appointed Taotai of Lungchow, in succession to Taotai Yiu Shin Shi who died last month.

## FIRE.

Last evening, at 8 o'clock, an outbreak of fire occurred in a shop named Sui Cheung Loong, in Luen Hing street, through the careless use of kerosene oil. The flames shot up very high in the air, and at the time of the accident it was expected that serious damage would result to the neighbouring buildings. Fortunately, by the timely arrival of the various fire brigades, the conflagration was put down promptly so that little or no damage was sustained by the shops in the vicinity; the shop where the fire originated was gutted.

## AN EX-MINISTER.

H. E. Yeung Shing, ex-Chinese Minister to Germany, will leave here in a few days' time for Peking via Hongkong.

## MILITARY GRADUATES.

One hundred and eighty-five students of the Military College at the Boca Tigris have recently completed their course of studies. On the 28th ultimo certificates were distributed to these graduates by Admiral Li Chun.

## GOLD RINGS STOLEN.

## THIEF WELL PUNISHED.

A few days ago Mrs. Hobbs, who resides at 1, Ormsby Villa, Kowloon, lost two gold rings from her house. The rings she valued at \$50. A report was made to the Tai-ma-tai Police, with the result that a description of the rings was given to all pawnbrokers, with instructions to detain the person offering them in pawn. This had the desired effect, for yesterday a coolie named Chan Hoi was handed over to the police. Chan denied the charge vigorously, saying that he had found the rings. The police believed, however, that while Chan was visiting some of the lady's servants he spoke up to her room during her absence and stole the rings. Accused was charged in the Police Court, to-day, and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## E. R. BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, 8th September. For further particulars, apply to THE HEADMISTRESS. Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. [815]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW.

## THE Company's Steamship.

## "HAITAN."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 5 o'clock P.M.

A Reduction of 20% on First Class Fares to Foochow will be made during the Month of September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. [816]

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Steamship.

## "ARRATOON APCAR."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. [817]

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, TOMORROW, 5th September, 1908, commencing at 4 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Post entries will be accepted for event No. 5.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer. Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. [808]

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write under today's date:—

During the past week, the market has continued quiet and inactive with but a small business to record, but rates in most cases have been fairly well maintained.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited, is advertised to take place on Saturday, the 12th inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 12th inst.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Douglas Steamship Co., Limited, will be held on Saturday, the 19th September. The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 8th to 19th September.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled steeper during the week and towards the close, were sold at \$750. The London quotation is £78 10s.

Marine Insurances.—North Chinas are still in favour in the North at Tia 78, while Cantons remain neglected at \$220. Unions can probably be placed at \$750. Sales of Yangtzes have been effected at \$160.

Fire Insurances.—Both China Fires and Hongkong Fires are in demand at quotations.

Shipping.—There are buyers of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$27½, but sellers are not forthcoming. Star Ferries old and new are unchanged and without business to report.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quiet at quotation. Perak Sugars are again on offer at Tia 9½.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have strengthened and buyers prevail in the North at Tia 16. Rubis can be sold at \$72.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—There are buyers of Kowloon Wharfs at \$46. Whampoa Docks have sellers at \$100. In the North, there are sellers of Shanghai Docks at Tia 85, while Hongkew Wharfs are wanted at Tia 167½.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Humphreys Estates are obtainable at \$10. Hongkong Lands are neglected at \$34. Shanghai Lands are firmer and buyers prevail at Tia 116½.

Cotton Mills.—A slight decline in Ewon has occurred and sales have been effected at Tia 61.

Hongkong Cottons have been sold at \$11. There are sellers of Internationals at Tia 66, Lau Kong Mows at Tia 85, and Soy Chens at Tia 242½.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents have been booked at \$9½ and more are wanted at the rate. Sales of Green Island Cements have been effected at \$10 ex the interim dividend of 40 cents per share paid on the 31st ult. Hongkong Ropes have been dealt in at \$24. William Powells are inquired for at \$4. Langkats have experienced a sharp rise, closing with buyers at Tia 592½.

Exchange.—The Banks' selling rate on London is 19½ on demand. The T.T. rate on Shanghai is 75.

Dividends.—Payable.—Langkats.—Third interim of Tia 10 per share for a/c 1908, payable in Shanghai on the 15th inst.

Exchange.—The Banks' selling rate on London is 19½ on demand. The T.T. rate on Shanghai is 75.

Dividends.—Payable.—Langkats.—Third interim of Tia 10 per share for a/c 1908, payable in Shanghai on the 15th inst.

Exchange.—The Banks' selling rate on London is 19½ on demand. The T.T. rate on Shanghai is 75.

## Intimations.

## YOU MAY BUY FROM US A VICTOR



AT

\$2 per week.

## CALL AND HEAR OUR

## LATEST RECORDS, IMPROVED

## MACHINES

AND THE

## MARVELLOUS AUXETOPHONE

## THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [155]

## KOWLOON HOTEL.

## GUEST NIGHT

EVERY

## SATURDAY

AND

## SUNDAY.

THE

## MACHADO'S STRING

## BAND

will play during and

after Dinner.

## O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908.



	Count.
Shark-Sa Yu .....	10
Shark-Sa Yu .....	11

40  
Secretary, East







